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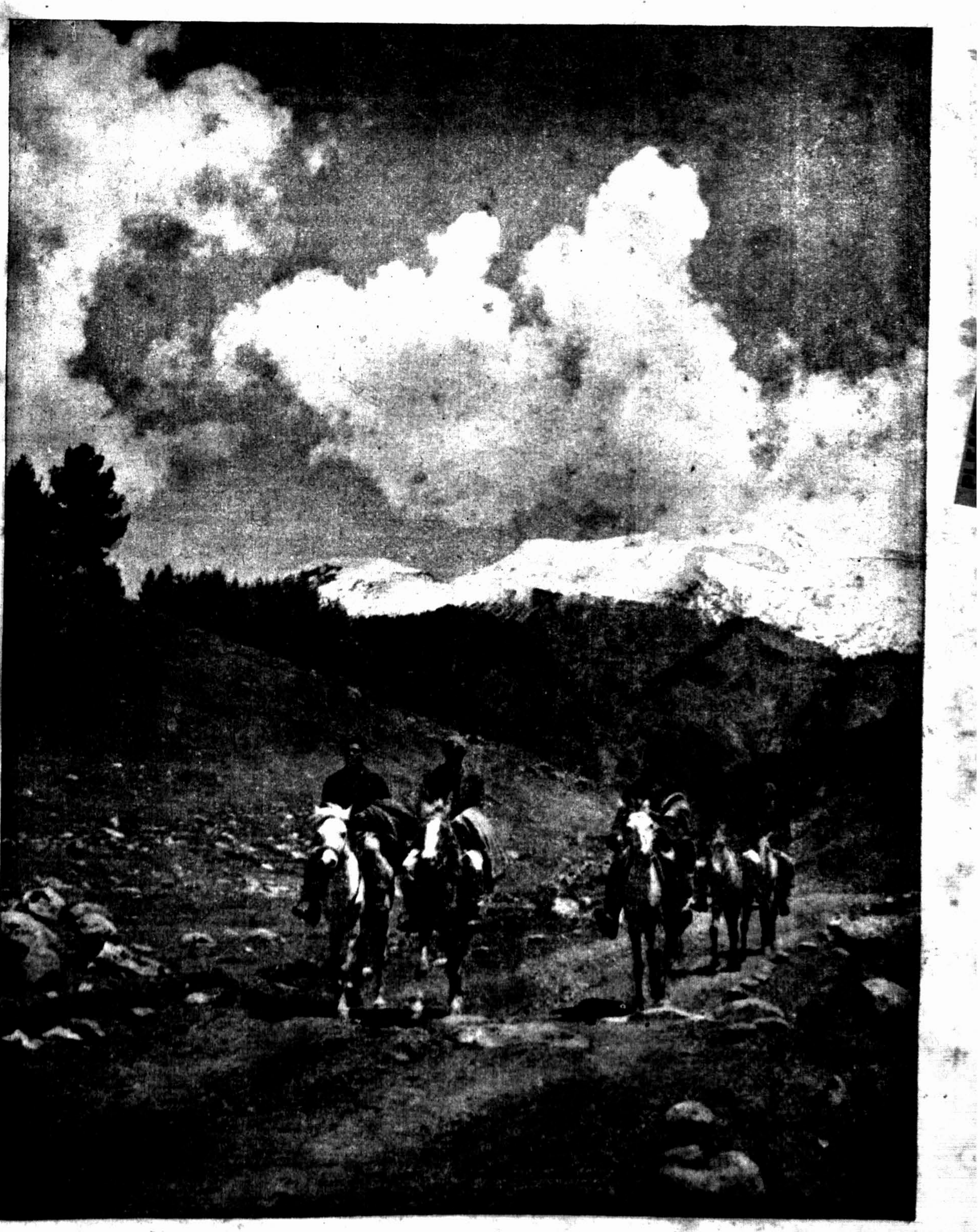
A KASHMIR SCENE

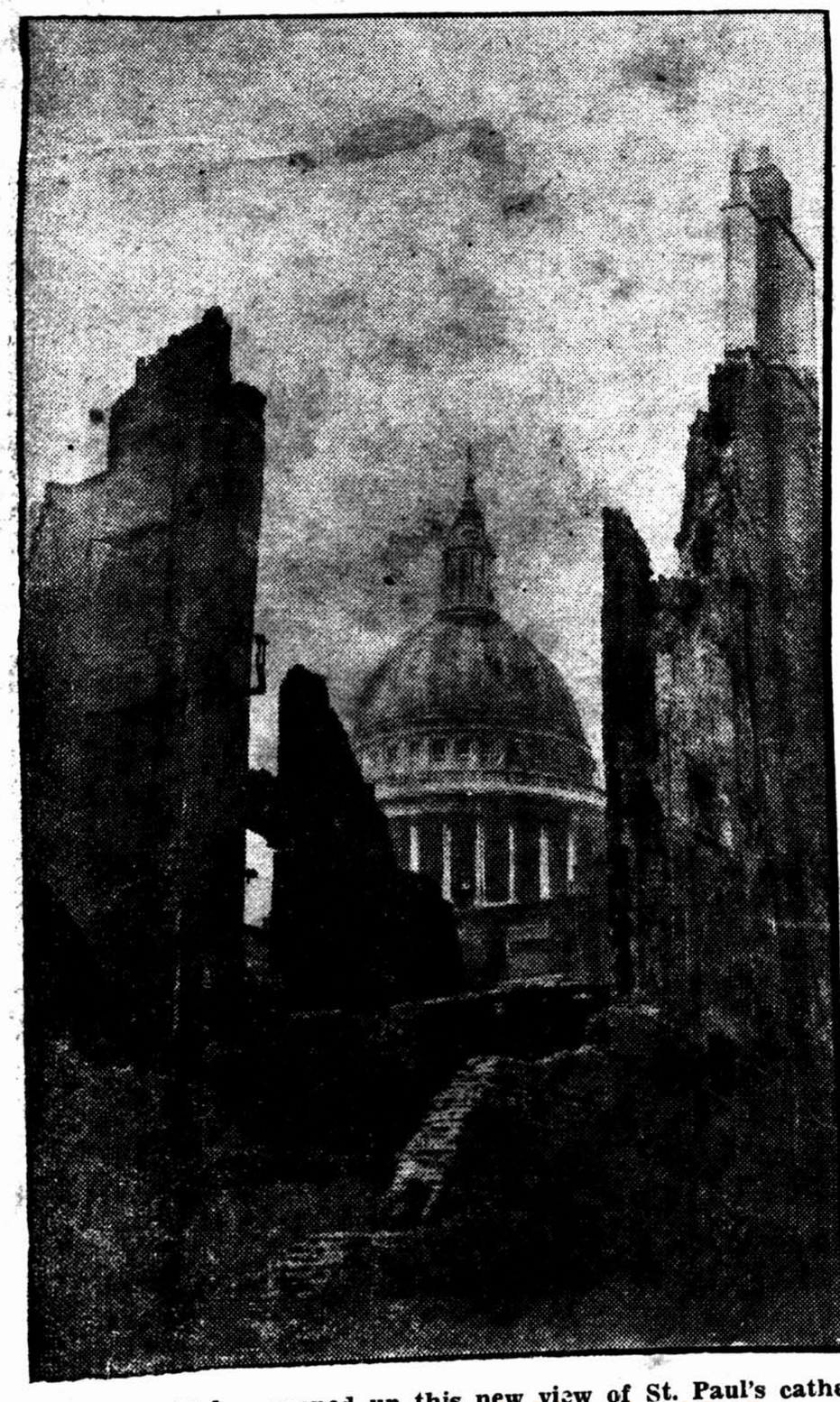


NEGUS IS ON HIS THRONE AGAIN

The Emperor breaking the Royal Standard at the Palace.

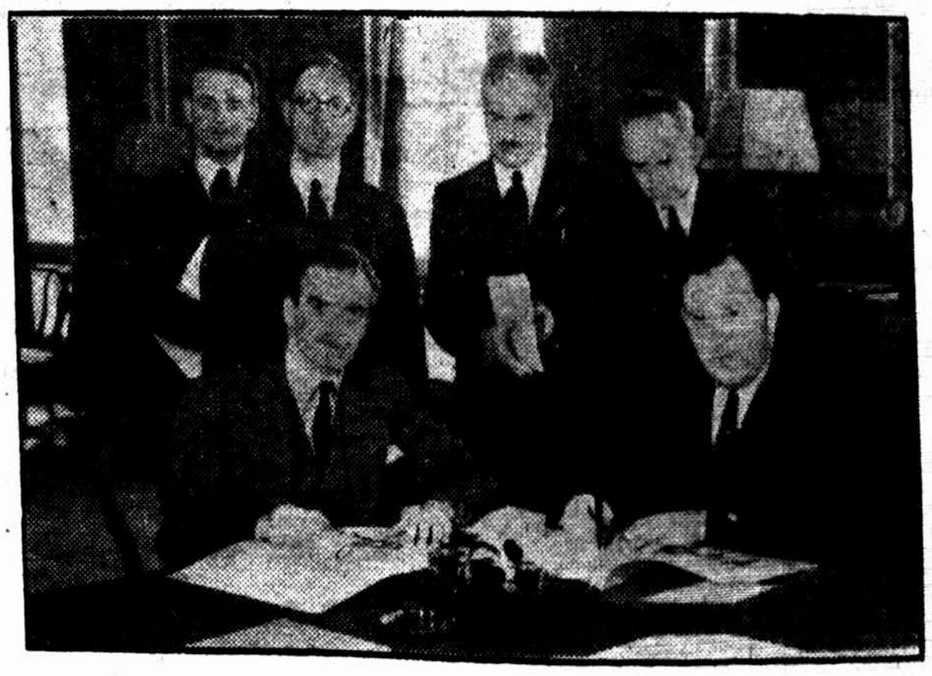
The Emperor being greeted by the G.O.C. In Chief, East African forces, Lt. General Cunningham, at the palace on his arrival in Addis Ababa.

The Emperor blessing his son the Duke of Harrar after conferring upon him the rank of Major-General.



A recent raid has opened up this new view of St. Paul's cathedral. The famous dome is framed in the towering ruins of unsafe city buildings, which are waiting to be demolished.

Mr. Churchill snapped during a visit to an R.A.F. training establishment.



The Foreign Ministers of Britain and Norway signing the Anglo-Norwegian agreement regarding the Norwegian Forces.

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BOMBAY: AUGUST 10, 1941

'GLUG, GLUG, GLUG!'

The Conquered Still Laugh At Their Nazi Conquerors

BY D. G. JOHNSTON

WHEN the patient sits up in bed and can make a joke, even if it is at his own condition, it is a good sign.

Holland, Belgium, Norway and to a lesser degree, perhaps occupied France just seem to be reaching this stage in their convalescence. The Nazis can take their money, their freedom, their food and even some of their workers, but they cannot take away their sense of humour. The Germans, no doubt, would decree that even jokes are verboten—but very often they do not realise that a joke is being made and when they do, they find it difficult to deal with it without looking even more ridiculous. You cannot put a joke in a concentration camp.

Edict Cancelled In 48 Hours!

Belgians gave their rulers many headaches during the occupation of 1914-1918. All sorts of decrees were made in an effort to stop subtle digs at the army of occupation. The Belgians have not forgotten the art of making Germans feel fools. When the Nazis in Antwerp came out with their edict that all Jews should wear a yellow armlet, the Jews obeyed. But so also did every other citizen. The whole of Antwerp was wearing yellow armlets! The edict was cancelled within 48 hours!

The favourite Belgian jokes at the expense of their conquerors depends upon a pun on the word "Manche" which means "sleeve" and is also the French equivalent of the English Channel. Not long ago when Quisling Degrelle had explained to the people of Liege why Germany was bound to win the war, they retorted with a flood of facetious "Situations Wanted" notices on the walls. "Paviors wanted, to make a road on the Manche and tailors to shorten it."

Their failure to cross the English Channel is the German's rawest spot and the wits of the occupied countries play on it like a boxer on his opponent's cut eye. A Dutchman was sentenced to prison when he told a shopgirl "Serve those German Soldiers first. They are in a hurry to leave for England." The Dutchman was unlucky, but there are many ready to carry on where he left off.

One of the "Channel" stories concerns a Dutch boy who was accosted by a German officer at Flushing and asked who a certain statue represented. "Admiral de Ruyter who s-s-s-sailed up the Medway and d-d-defeated the English", stammered the boy.

"S-s-s-so that's Admiral d-d-de Ruyter?" mimicked the German.

"You'd b-b-better imitate 'him' and n-n-n-not me" replied the boy.

Another invasion joke in Holland concerns the soldier who went into a shop for cigarettes and was told they kept a special brand packed in watertight tins for German soldiers. Rainy days give many opportunities for sly digs. A German soldier boarded a tramcar in Amsterdam in heavy rain with water running off his coat. "What! have you got back already?" asked the conductor, and it is not hard to see the half-smiles of the Dutch passengers!

Some time ago Seyss-Inquart had to order his troops in Holland to stop singing their favourite "We are Sailing Against England" because so often the boys who always follow marching soldiers would shout on the three drumbeats between verse and chorus "Swim! Swim! Swim!"

Another effort was that of the book-seller in the Hague who was threatened with punishment if he did not remove a photograph of the Dutch Royal family from his window. He replaced it with a picture of the Fuehrer, but he did not replace the other books in his display which was a special one of Frau Braun, the famous Dutch swimming coach's book entitled "How Do I Learn to Swim?"

Saluting Traffic Lights

The Dutch are undoubtedly the boldest in showing their feelings towards their conquerors in subtle ways. The wearing of Orange—in memory of the royal family—is forbidden. But can the occupying forces object to women curtsying when the traffic lights turn orange? Red, white and blue, the national colours, are forbidden, but shopkeepers seem to have an extraordinary supply of every day articles made in these colours — they are the most popular colours for poultry marking rings, for instance. Thus in a thousand ways the Dutch keep alight the flame of patriotism and the hope of freedom and at the same time insult their oppressors in a way which is difficult to stop.

The best story from Holland recently concerned the woman who, charged with listening-in to British broadcasts, pleaded that she had not used her wireless since she listened to Berlin in September and that the last thing she heard was that the Germans would be in London in a week. She quite naturally, therefore, pleaded, that she was justified in assuming that the London broadcast was being put out by Dr. Goebbels...!

Eight Pages Of Lies!

The Danes are slowly recovering from the shock of invasion and their natural good humour is difficult to suppress even in the face of hardships. A Danish newsboy was forced to sell the German-controlled newspaper. He did not want to, but he could not refuse. He therefore cried his wares "Eight pages of lies, eight pages of advertisements! Paper, paper. Eight pages of lies. Eight pages of advertisements." It was hardly surprising that no one bought his paper—but quite a number of people slipped him a coin.

The slight in all countries which the Germans resent most is the way people get up and go out when they enter a cafe. They issued a decree that no one was to leave within 15 minutes of a German entering a cafe or public place. The answer was simple—the diners simply took out their

(Continued On Page 32)

WHEN YOU SIT BESIDE ME

By Countess Vera Crassi

When you sit beside me in the dusk
And speak your thoughts softly
I do not hear all.
The wild beating of my happy heart
Is more loud than your voice
And your words go wandering,
Lost in the shadows of the cassias.

But when you have gone
And I am alone in the darkness,
Your words come to seek me.
They do not wear garlands of white jasmine
Nor any ornament.
They come to me as you come,
Unadorned.

I take them
And press them to my heart
Lost in wonder at their beauty.

Bearded Boy Who Beat Hollywood!

See

THE LAST PAGE

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WAS NIETZSCHE A NAZI?

There is much in common between the words of Nietzsche and Hitler and the former is sometimes called the prophet of Nazism. No man, however, condemned the worship of the State more bitterly than the great philosopher. "The coldest of all cold monsters is the State. Coldly it utters its lies; and this lie creeps out from its Mouth—I, the State, am the People".

Frederic Nietzsche was born on October 15th, 1844, at Rocken, a small village in the Prussian province of Saxony. He came from a family of clergymen, for both his father and grandfather were Protestant theologians, while his paternal grandmother and his mother were pastors' daughters.

His stock was vigorous and long-living, specially distinguished for uprightness of character, and these ancestors of his, with their official standing and comfortable income could give their son the best of instruction and academic education. In joy over the birth of his son, the father inserted in the church register of Rocken at the christening the quotation of Luke i, 66: "What manner of child shall this be"?

It was a strange question and one that was to be answered in an extraordinary way, for Nietzsche developed into a complete outsider, not only to all theological dogmas, not only to all philosophical tenets, but also to the current and never hitherto questioned morality of his age.

After a brilliant career as a student of philology, at the early age of twenty-four he was honoured with a professorship at Basle University. It was here that he came into contact with Jocob Burckhardt, the historian of the Renaissance, who at the same time was influenced by the philosophy of Schopenhauer. The latter, after an age of neglect by the Universities, had just come to be read by a greater public, among which was Nietzsche. It was the Hegelian philosophy which had stood in Schopenhauer's way.

Hegel was an optimist, a believer in progress, or what he called the "Weltgeist" (the spirit of the world), which would make for life more enlightened and more abundant. Burckhardt doubted this, and Nietzsche, going further, denied it. If the spirit of the world makes for a higher kind of life, how—asked Nietzsche—does it come about that things around us go from bad to worse and that the lower type of humanity seems to prevail more and more among us? Why do the higher types so frequently go to the wall, or at least never come to full power and development?

Success, in the modern sense of the word, so Nietzsche thought, is suspect: why should Hegel bow his knee to it, as well as to all the other material and political events of the age. It is, perhaps, due to cowardice, to his inability to face facts? Yes, answered Nietzsche: it is lack of honesty and sincerity that prevents these happy-go-lucky thinkers from distrusting their "Welgeist", their historical progress, their theory of ascending life and civilisation.

Life and civilisation are going rapidly downwards, said Nietzsche But what is the reason? What is wrong with us? With our ideas, or, as he called them, our values? For values, he thought, the wrong as well as the right ones govern this world, writes Oscar Levy in "World Review".

Good, True, Beautiful—For Whom?

So he had a look at our values. These are 'The Good', 'The True' and 'The Beautiful'. But then, Nietzsche asked at once: 'good for whom?', 'true for whom?', 'beautiful for whom?'.

Nietzsche discovered that not everything is good or true or beautiful for everyone. These three values are not fixed, or, in philosophical language, absolute: they are relative and fluid, and behind them stands regularly some human type, who by means of them tries to further his own ends and aims. The type that has the advantage of our values is the lower type of man, though not necessarily the poorer.

Nietzsche knew that modern men must not be judged after the pocket. 'Mob above, mob below, what does to-day mean poor or rich?' With these words Zarathustra condemned all his contemporaries. But then Nietzsche asked himself the question: how can a stronger, healthier, higher type of man be created? And his answer is: by a transvaluation of all values.

This answer is given in numerous books-seventeen in the English translation. One of them stands out prominently: it is "Thus Spake Zarathustra" (1883-1885), which Nietzsche considered as his principal work. But it would be wrong for the student to begin with it. He should prepare himself for the high flight of Nietzsche's imagination by other, less poetical and biblical, more pedestrian and expository works Nietzsche himself recognised this and has recommended "Beyond Good and Evil" (1885-1886) as a fair introduction to "Zarathustra". There are others. There are the "Thoughts Out of Season" (1873-1876). One, with a special anti-Hegelian bias, is entitled "The Use and Abuse of History". Another speaks of "Schopenhauer as Educator"—if dates from the period when Nietzsche was still under Schopenhauer's sway and had not entirely found his way to a 'pessimism of strength' (as he called it), that is to say a 'yea-saying to life' with all its sorrows and tragedies.

Farewell To Wagner

The last "Thought Out of Season" concerns Richard Wagner in Bayreuth. Though written as an appreciation, there is a silent good-bye in the essay: a good-bye to Wagner, the romantic, the expressionist, the demagogue of music, who by a successful appeal to contemporary instincts had succeeded in overpowering the masses with his histrionic art. He came to success together with Bismarck's Reich', said Nietzsche contemptuously. But also prophetically: for the Third Reich has more to do with Wagner, above all Wagner the thinker, and with Wagner's school, headed by his son-in-law, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, than people outside Germany are yet aware of.

Then there are the books of his riper age, whose very titles are significant. Some of them need an explanation, as, for example, "Human-all-too-Human" (2 vols. 1878), upon which Nietzsche comments: 'Where you see ideal, I see human-all-too-human things'. Nietzsche was a 'debunker' on a grand scale: he probed into all the sham-virtues of his age. Another book of his, "The Genealogy of Morals", 1887), shows up under Homeric laughter, their real origin. There are—and worthy of their title—two other books, "The Dawn of Day" (1880) and "The Joyful Wisdom" (1881-1882). Then there are the two volumes of "Will to Power" (1887-1888)—power in every but mostly in the intellectual sense—with over a thousand aphorisms. One of the latest of his publications bears the title "The Antichrist" (1888). 'The Antichrist'—this, then, is the answer given to the pious father's question in the church register: 'What manner of child shall this be?'

Antichrist?

Needless to say, Nietzsche was not a real Antichrist, for he thought himself helpful in the higher sense. He saw the distress of his contemporaries and he made the diagnosis that wrong ideas were at the root of their trouble. These ideas, true, came from Christianity—a religion which recommends pity, goodness, humility, forgiveness, self-suppression. They are what English philosophers have called 'the values of the group-mind,' but Nietzsche, who named a spade, called them 'herd-morality', and even 'slave-morality'. He had naturally no objection to them for the majority of men. But leadership, above all the highest kind of spiritual leadership, must not adapt itself to group-morality.

The condition of the leader, the pioneer, or what Nietzsche called 'the creator of values', is difficult enough without interference from the yard-stick of ordinary beings. He must be judged from a viewpoint 'beyond Good and Evil, which, in common language, mean 'beyond Altruism and Egotism'. No self-mutilation for him, but self-criticism, self-creation and self-development.

'O my brethren', says Zarathustra, 'a new Aristocracy is needed which shall be the adversary of all mob and tyrant rule and shall again inscribe the word "noble" on new tables.' And in Aphorism 957 of "Will to Power". The aim should be to prepare a transvaluation of values for a particularly strong kind of men, highly gifted in intellect and will, and for this to liberate in them a whole set slandered or so-called evil instincts held in check hitherto. Whoever mediates about this problem belongs to us, the free spirits—though not to that kind of free spirit which has existed hitherto, for these desire practically the opposite'.

Tragi-comedy

With this Nietzsche throws the gauntlet to all the other free-thinkers. They, too, may not go to Church, they may not even believe in God, but they all hold to the old herd-morality, a morality that makes for mediocrity and only produces egotism on a petty scale. Finally the small men become the majority, and, when given votes or getting into trouble, vote or rush for the wrong man, the wrong leader.

Now comes the tragedy—not the great tragedy of Life which he joyfully accepted. It is another, almost comic (nevertheless real) tragedy that has happened. These wrong leaders make use of Nietzsche's vocabulary, for it is easy to misinterpret such words as 'Super-man', 'Slave-Morality', 'Will to Power', 'Blond Beast'.

Fortunately, Nietzsche foresaw the abuse of his teaching, and prepared in advance his defence. In a passage in "Thus Spake Zarathustra" he warns the world against 'the swine and enthusiasts who will break into my garden'. He pronounced the warning 'the first disciples of a creed prove nothing against it'. And to his sister he writes from Nice, under the date mid-February, 1884: 'I tremble when I think of all those who, without being entitled to or prepared for my ideas, will refer to me one day as their authority'.

He was especially afraid of being misunderstood in Germany. Being a German himself—'only by accident', as he excuses himself—he knew the shortcomings of his countrymen: their will to obscurity, intoxication, 'idealism' and idolatry. The age having lost its old God, he was sure that Germany would put up one day a new idol—the totalitarian state. He had denounced that state, fifty years ago, in a famous passage of "Zarathustra":

The New Idol: " 'The coldest of all cold monsters is the State. Coldly it utters its lies, and this lie creeps out from its mouth: "I, the State, am the People"..... "There is nothing on earth greater than myself", roars the monster. "I am the regulating finger of God." And not the long-eared and the short-sighted alone drop upon their knees before it'."

The Superman

But it must not be thought that Nietzsche held Germany alone responsible for the calamities of our age. He was not insular enough for one-sided condemnation; he saw, and rightly so, that nationalism, 'idealism' idolatry, were rampant everywhere. He would have nothing to do with it. He proclaimed himself a 'good European' (the word was coined by him). He thought that good might come out of every nation; that no nation was rich enough to despise the ideas of the foreigner. Nor should his blood be despised. He hoped that by reasonable and international marriages a new type, a new race, of Europeans might be raised: a race beyond 'Blood and Soil', beyond bigotry and fanaticism.

Thus Spake Nietzsche

His famous phrase: 'to be a good German, that means to degermanise oneself', does, therefore, apply not only to Germans, but to a wider world, a world that now may wish to 'speak European', instead of its national dialects. For that European language, so necessary for our new Tower of Babel, a Nietzschean dictionary might prove useful. 'I see', says Nietzsche, 'over and beyond all these national wars, new "Reiche" and whatever else lies in the foreground.

What is the United Europe? It was the only real work, the only impulse in the souls of all the broad-minded and deep-thinking men of this century: this preparation for a new synthesis and the tentative effort to anticipate the future of the "European". Only in their weaker moments, or when they grew old, did they fall back into the national narrowness of the "Fatherlanders"—then they once more became "Patriots' I am thinking of men like Napoleon, Heinrich Heine, Goethe, Beethoven, Stendhal, Schopenhauer. Perhaps Richard Wagner likewise belongs to their number, concerning whom, however, as a successful type of German obscurity, nothing can be said without some such "perhaps".'

Thus spake Frederic Nietzsche, the 'Antichrist' and good European.

Dancing To The Tune Of Factory Wheels!

"RHYTHM OF LIFE"—Uday Shankar's first ballet to depict modern life in dance form. Now he has composed another, "Labour And Machinery", which is described on this page.

Uday Shankar's New Ballet, "Labour And Machinery" Deals With Triple Exploitation

Thousands of Uday Shankar's admirers in Bombay will be delighted to hear that he, with his Centre troupe of dancers and musicians, is coming to Bombay this winter.

Since his last visit to Bombay when his ballet of contemporary social significance "Rhythm Of Life" had evoked so much interest, Uday Shankar has composed another ballet which draws its inspiration from the problems of modern life instead of the hoary legends of old. It is called "Labour And Machinery."

Triple Exploitation

This is how it is described in a synopsis officially issued by the Uday Shankar India Culture Centre:—

"Life is peaceful and tranquil in the country. Men and Women, boys and girls, toil with their hands and simple implements. The Grandfather is happy to see them working and busy. Three persons, typifying the profiteer, the Merchant and the Religious Hypocrite, combine in an endeavour to exploit these simple village folk. They try to convert the energetic and credulous Young Man to take to factory work and to buy machine-made goods, and the proselytizer steps in and says that there is nothing but God. The Grandfather is against machinery, but the Young Man is fascinated and leads the villagers to go and join the factory, where they worship the machines on the opening day, as they have formerly worshipped their tools. Gradually their grinding labour converts them into veritable automata, crushing their independence, feelings and thoughts. Everything becomes mechanical and imitative including their movements and even their dances, while millions of headless people who, without any initiative of their own, are led to work as directed.

"In vain the Young Man is tortured at the thought of the misery he has brought to his people. He struggles to break away, but finds himself still dancing to the tune of the profiteer. The Old Man tries to help him out, but inevitably he is drawn back into the vortex again. There is a movement to strike against the inhuman conditions, but it is crushed by law. Master and employees remain a constant burden to one another, unhappily and irrevocably bound together. At last the Young Man snaps the hated bond and takes his people back with him to the old Grandfather, to the country, back to nature. But they cannot wholly go back to the old life. The man who lured them away once more comes to them with the idea of getting them to return to the factory. A discussion ensues, and the Panchayat decides that the machine shall crush them no longer. The Grandfather brings them all together, and a new understanding based on mutual trust, faith in the higher ideals of human life, justice and equality grows, and they celebrate with dances and songs. This augurs the dawn of a new era, a link between science and spirituality, where the machine no longer stands as emblem of terrible destruction, killing body, mind and soul, but becomes an instrument of help and support, and the means of widening the intellectual horizon and promoting understanding, prosperity and happiness."

SIMKIE—Uday Shankar's talented partner.

"Kirat-Arjuna"

This ballet which will be seen in Bombay when Shankar comes here in December was successfully staged in Calcutta last year and received many encomiums.

In addition Uday Shankar is said to be busy on a new classical piece.

The new work now under progress, namely, the ballet called "Kirat-Arjuna," is being planned, we are informed, on entirely new lines. An elaborate attempt is being made to have full stage equipment, costumes to go with the epic story, music and movements to suit the grand characters. After having worked for two years on problems relating to the present-day world, Uday Shankar is, again, taking up the production of one of the most classical pieces on record, with full make-up, decor and grandeur. Extensive preparations are under way now New head-dresses, masks, make-up, etc., are being prepared.

The ballet will be completed by September. Guru Shankaran Namboodri of Travancore, and Guru Amobi Singh of Manipur are also helping Uday Shankar in production of this ballet.

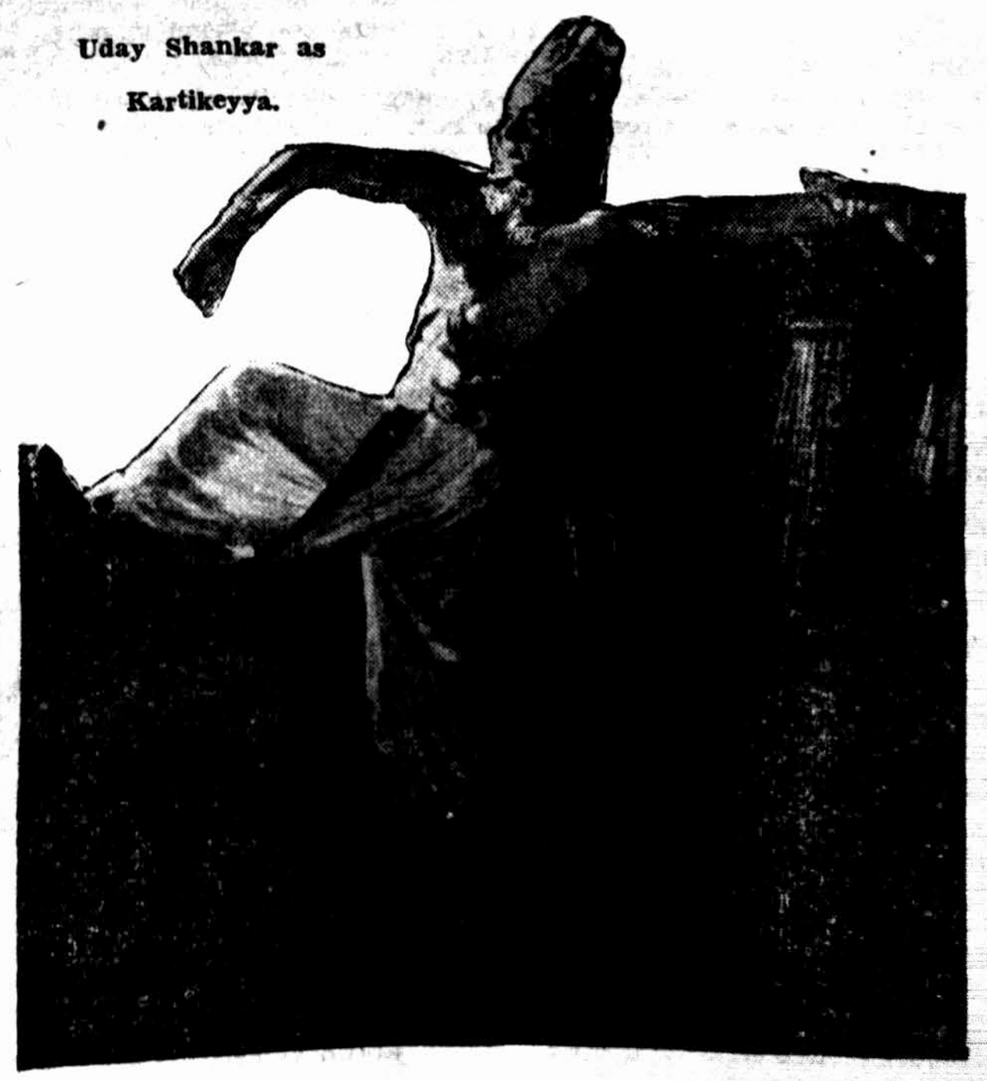
"Centre" Activities

The students were encouraged from the very first year to improvise and create dances for themselves. They got up successfully two complete programmes all worked out by themselves with the accompanying music. They were also encouraged to draw and paint and to make clay models, costumes and toys from barks, leather and waste materials.

The Centre organised for two months summer classes for those students who are in schools and colleges. Thirteen students attended, and the Government Basic Training College of Allahabad sent two teachers for three months so that they might experiment with students from 7 to 14 years old with a view to ultimately including dancing in their curriculum.

From the Centre, active research will also be conducted in the outlying parts of India. Instruments, costumes and all accompanying adjuncts of dance and music will be collected, and with the help of photograph and mechanical sound production, records of the work of various artists and of falk-dancing and music will be documented and preserved for the use of students and teachers.

Uday Shankar as Kartikeyya.



Dock Workers Of Bombay • A Sociological Study •

Reviewed By C. K. NARAYANSWAMI

Dock labourers constitute a class by themselves. Though their function contributes to a considerable extent to the prosperity of a port, they are, perhaps, the least cared for.

Unlike those employed in industrial factories, social legislation has not touched them. With the growth of the Trade Union Movement, industrial labour gets organised. Its power of collective bargaining increases and through collective action it is able to protect itself against attacks on its wage standards and often also to wrest better conditions of work.

But dock labour, by its very nature, is immune to the laws of progress. Being mainly casual, it lacks permanency A secure income thus becomes a matter of chance. In his book on "Maritime Labour in India'" Mr. Dinkar Desai exposed the scandal that is Dock Labour. He drew attention to the miserable conditions of life and labour of those engaged in docks as labourers. His book also showed that conditions varied from port to port. Study of conditions in individual ports is, therefore, a welcome addition to the literature bearing on Dock Labour.

Useful Task

Mr. Rasiklal P. Cholia's book is a survey of the conditions in the Port of Bombay. It is the result of careful study on the spot of the different types of work in the docks. He has examined each type and has classified the labourers employed in separate categories and has discussed each category in relation to its peculiar work. Mr. Cholia has, indeed, performed a useful task and the facts that he has marshalled will be found to be extremely interesting.

They should help to understand the needs of a class of workers who, by their unrecognised toil, contribute so much to the commerce and industry of this City. Yet it must be admitted that Mr. Cholia's study is not complete and it will not be correct to draw exact conclusions from it. He has employed the usual statistical method of random sampling. "But in view of the special characteristics of dock labourers it was thought desirable to make the sample as representative as possible," says Mr. C. N. Vakil in the Editor's preface.

However representative the sample study may be, the fact that such study is confined only to 10 per cent of the labourers of each type makes the material gathered useful only for a general understanding and militates against drawing exact conclusions. Ten per cent is too small a proportion to give anything like a complete picture of the life and conditions of dock labourers as a whole.

10,000 Workers

Mr. Cholia's survey covers the period of 1933-34 These were depression years, tariff struggles and shipping controls and quotas were the governing features. The picture he draws inevitably suffers from the further defect that it is not of normal times. Since then conditions have worsened. Part of the present work appeared in the Journal of the University of Bombay in July 1937 and January 1938. A grant from the University has now made the publication of the present book possible with additional material.

A glance through the book shows that the author has spared no pains to make his survey as comprehensive as possible. This fact enhances the value of the book. One gets in it so many details neatly tabulated. But for the co-operation of the Port Trust and Labour Unions, this would not have been possible.

There are about 10,000 men employed in the Bombay docks. The author divides them into two classes. First, the principal dock workers who handle cargo in the docks. They are casual workers and are employed either by the Stevedore firms or the Hamallage Department of the Port Trust through some middlemen. Second, dock workers who attend to other activities of the docks.

These are directly employed by the Port Trust and are classed as temporary employees. The first class of workers are divided into three groups, while the second consists of four groups. Only about 22 per cent of the Labourers are skilled and they are directly under the Port Trust. But there is no definite line to distinguish a skilled worker from an unskilled worker.

Arbitrary Rule

"The gradation depends on the apprenticeship and skill required for the job, upon which factor also depends the scale of wages. The wages in turn affect their standard and mode of living. Consequently, an arbitrary rule has been adopted to distinguish the skilled labourers as those earning more than Rs. 40, and others as unskilled." Again "there are many characteristics common to labourers working at the same place, be he a skilled or an unskilled labourer. The labourers are, therefore, grouped according to the place of their work."

Labour conditions in the docks are revealing. Under-employment and unemployment are the rule, not the exception. And labour being mostly recruited through middlemen, does not even receive its full return in wages. "The main problem in connection with Dock Labour," says the Royal Commission on Labour, "is that of minimising the hardships due to unemployment or under-employment."

The author pertinently discusses this aspect of the problem of the Dock labourer and has some useful suggestions to make. In Bombay the average working days in a month for the different types of workers do not exceed 13. "Whatever may be the average income of the dock labourer upon which depends his standard of living, it is an admitted fact that there is a large parasitic class preying on the worker—the moneylender and the middlemen who take a heavy toll of the hard earned wages of the labourer.

The intermediaries exact the maximum remuneration from the employers but distribute the minimum wages among the labourers." It is, therefore not difficult to guess why more men, than are actually needed are allowed to remain as "reserves."

Useful Suggestions

The following suggestions of the author, if acted upon, may bring some amelioration in the condition of the labourers, though they may not guarantee adequate work for them:—

1. Keeping a decasualisation register. This will restrict employment to registered men only. Consequently the "reserve army" of the docks will be diminished. The actual number of workers needed can be computed from the average number employed from day to day, as well as the maximum and minimum necessary.

2. Direct employment of labour. The present method of employment through middlemen must be done away with.

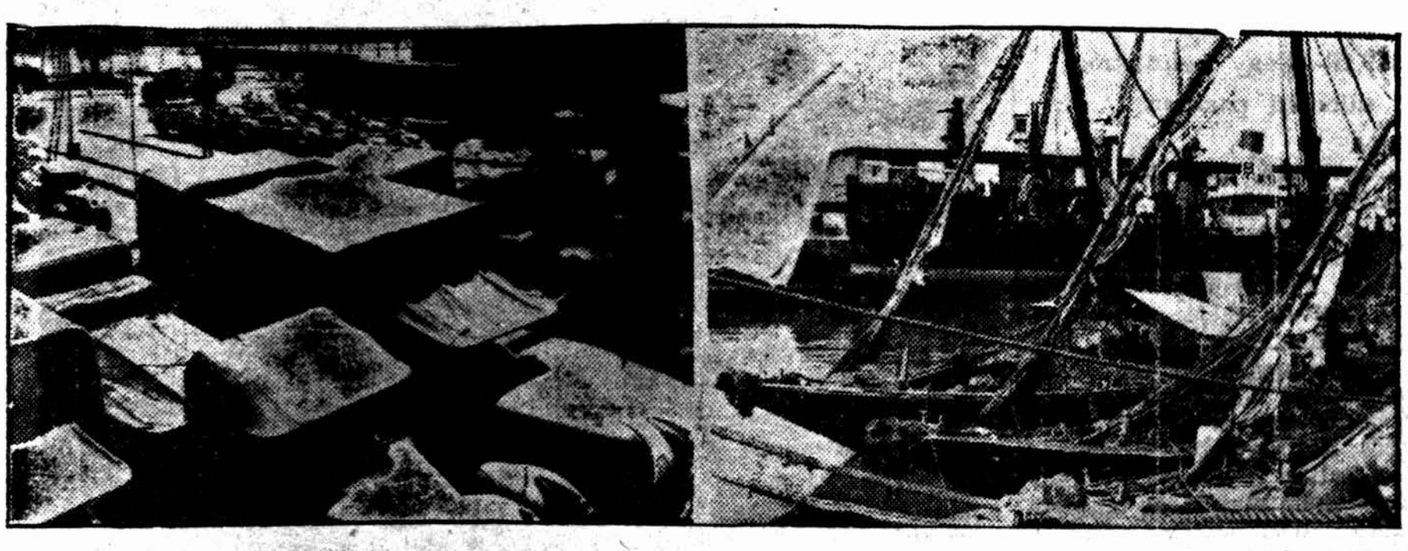
3. Even where it is found not possible to do away with sub-contractor system, direct payment of wages on behalf of the sub-contractors.

4. Fixation of a minimum wage standard.

The present war has reduced shipping space to a phenomenal extent. Unemployment among dock workers, has inevitably become graver than ever before. In the absence of useful avenues of alternate employment for these innocent victims of the war, the condition of dock labourers is bound to cause the greatest anxiety. It is essential that some way must be found by which they may be saved from the jaws of utter penury and starvation, though never in their lives have they been fortunate enough to have secure and sufficient employment.

DOCK LABOURERS IN BOMBAY: By Rasiklal P. Cholia; Published by Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.

INDIAN EQUIPMENT GOES OVERSEAS



While Indian troops are active on various battlefronts an ever-increasing flow of supplies is kept up. These scenes show quick loading of ships at an Indian port. (1) Camouflage coverings for motor vehicles on deck. (2) A convoy is preparing to leave: coaling being carried out from lighters drawn alongside.

Health is Beauty, Beauty Health
For Blooming Health and Boundless Cheer
Use LODHRA
Uterine Tonic of 40 Years Repute
Available Everywhere.

Two Pails Of Water By Every Door—And A Tin Of Sand!

A WOMAN DESCRIBES HER "BLITZ" EXPERIENCES

After-effects of "Blitz" in London, in the vicinity of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The following letter received by a Montreal lady and reproduced by the "Gazette" speaks eloquently for itself:

Dear — — — Yours of October 28th reached me December 1st. Thank you for your much appreciated parcels. I wish you could see the shops here, they are all card-board boxes and fancy bows, but nothing behind. They look much more artistic and better arranged as things always do where there is an economy of means. But the sweet shops, for instance, have nothing now but cough drops and peppermints; chocolate is reserved for the forces and the children. I miss plain slab chocolate very much, as it has been a Godsend to me instead of taking aspirins, etc., when I am wakeful at night. Another thing we're going to miss acutely is "Instant Postum"; it's American, so that is stopped too, like bananas, to make room for munitions in the few and precious ships we have. All fruit is going to be prohibited soon. We shall miss dates terribly, they have been such a standby for all meals. Prunes are not used, as they require sugar. We get three eggs a week and take turns eating them. We still get cakes but they are made without butter, sugar or eggs. Biscuits have practically disappeared (the sweet ones), like icing on cakes, cream, ice cream, pastries, syrup, onions, prunes, lemons and eggs. We are suffering no hardships at all yet, as milk, bread, margarine and oatmeal are good and plentiful. We also get rabbits and chickens. We get a small but sufficient piece of rationed meat once a day, and (so far) vegetables and good potatoes. Also I had laid up a little store of tinned peas, sugar, jam and syrup. The only trouble of late, of course, is since Bristol was burned out, all the poor Bristolites descended like locusts on Bath and now the shops are empty.

"Then Our Guns Started"

We were having our supper the night of the first great attack on Bristol. We heard so many squadrons overhead proceeding thither that we hurried up and cleared away, and saw that our suitcases were all ready, with torches and blankets for a hasty retreat under the stairs. We had not been down for months (not because they don't raid Bristol and aerodromes near here every night) but we felt something particularly fiendish was impending. Last time we spent a night there under the stairs we were all fagged out. We generally go into the dining room, a safer room than the drawing room, as there is less glass, and it is all covered with linen strips pasted over it. I often just get into bed and pile everything I possess on top of me. (As a matter of fact we have decided that it is preferable to come down with the house than be buried under it.) Well, we lit our fire in the drawing room and tried to read, but I knew something dreadful was brewing and I got so restless I could not sit still. The throbbing of the engines never stopped for two hours, and then came a sound like a vast distant thunderstorm, growing greater minute by minute. They had begun bombing Bristol. Then our guns started. Oh! the magnificent sound. You felt much worse indoors really, you just had to see what was happening. So we extinguished our lamp and put pillows on the window still and sat there to watch. The searchlights met overhead like long gilded poles to a wigwam (and we were in the wigwam):

"Gooseflesh"

They moved silently and swiftly from time to time. In the northwest (Bristol) vast green flares like fans quivered and shook, and gigantic golden balls shot up and burst (the shells) so fast like a giant conjurer would throw them, with a weird winking light. The air absolutely vibrated around one. It was like a great pulse beating on your ears, and every now and then a huge bomb falling made the house tremble and the windows rattled like the teeth of someone in fear. I got such gooseflesh I returned to the fire to get warm.

After a time I heard Will's voice, "Oh! Iris — Bristol is on fire". Through the pitch-blackness I heard the roaring of the fire engines streaking for Bristol; every one in Bath was on its way. I ran to the window—oh, what a sight—the sky all lit up with the flames of Bristol. It was too awful. One chemical factory went up with a terrific explosion and made an emerald glare on the black sky and the guns roared and boomed, and you could hear smaller units of our anti-aircraft rushing here and there. Bath was just ringed round with flame. It was the most thrilling spectable I have ever seen. It was 10-30 then; by that time bombs were dropping so near we could hear the whistling as they came down, and then a horrible hissing one after the other told us they were dropping incendiaries on Bath. They did that to try and prevent our brigades going to help Bristol. (They set fire (if they can) to all the satellite towns near big cities so as to keep the fire engines from putting out the flames in the big cities). By now we were downstairs, in deck chairs, in the hall, ear plugs and all, then five tremendous crashes so near we thought it was the end for us this time. Then followed a chase and combat immediately overhead, for leaving Bristol the Hun tries to increase his speed by getting rid of any cargo he may still have and just tips them out anywhere.

"The All Clear"

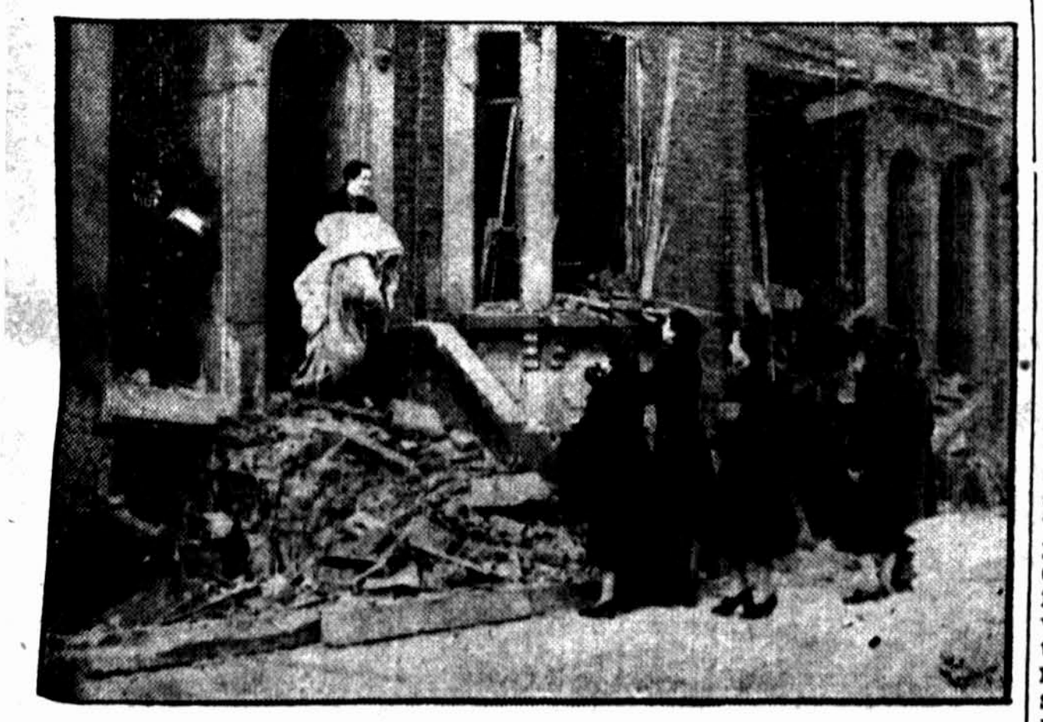
After long, weary, palpitating hours at 2 o'clock the all clear sounded its Heaven-sent cry, but we were too excited to sleep. The burning of Bristol had illuminated all the darkness and people were running here and there and calling. Well, we in Bath, (touch wood) had a providential escape. Two high explosives fell in the mayor's garden, one in the river one on the common, and two on the golf course. The one nearest to us on the common, which adjoins the gardens at the back of the houses opposite to us, was a time bomb and did not go off till till next day. It was like an earthquake when it went off, and was roped off with sentries for 24 hours. We found they had dropped a stick of incendiaries all up Milson street, the last on Julien Road just at the end of our square. My old nursing home got one, but in the area. Our departmental store "Evans", had three promptly put out by their roof spotter. No major fire was started, and all were put out by amateurs, as all the brigades were in Bristol. We are very proud, we have roof-spotters all over Bath. Thank God the Abby was unharmed. All in all, we were fearfully lucky. A week later the Hun was back and they say did almost as much damage as before. That night we saw the fight overhead as they were chased back from Bristol. You never saw anything so beautiful as the spirals and swirl of the vaporous trails written all over the Zenith by the fighting planes, a strange and terrible sight.

"Shape Of Things To Come"

One feels one is living in that world described by Wells, "The Shape of Things to Come" They have come. I think what killed Lord Lothian was the shock (he was nearly 60) of flying over and coming too quickly into all this madness over here. We have had a year and a half of it, and have got gradually used to it. You can, but not all at once. It certainly did for the American Ambassador —Kennedy. They say the blitzkrieg was too much for him He beat it; he said he could not stand any more of it. His remarks since his return sound like the jitters, anyway. But we don't think we are beaten or undemocratic. Far from it! Some Americans who live over here and are in the Home Guard were much annoyed by his remarks. Two of these high explosives fell on the golf course, just five minutes from our square, but after waiting for them to go off they decided to cover them up, as it is thought they may be duds. One has gone in 20 feet and made a hole as clear-cut as a butter churn 24 feet around.

England In Battle Dress

When the war is over and victory is ours—(not armistice) I wish we could leave England in battle dress and have all our friends in other lands come over to see it and pay a little for the entertainment. It would help to pay for the war. It's worth seeing—this strange world. You would find all signposts gone, all names removed, barricades across roads, sentries behind hedges, obstacles in fields. In towns, two pails of water by every door and a tin of sand. Every cat wearing a luminous disk round its little neck. Windows showing strange device of criss-crossed linen, or just black squares of paper. Fixed bayonets marching up and down by all main buildings, streets crowded with troops, strange brick erections of concrete on residential terraces for machine-gun posts. And remember all this rescue work and fire brigades, etc., everything at night carried on in pitch-darkness. When there is no moon and the clouds are low it's as though someone tried a piece of black velvet over your head, almost suffocating.



"After long, weary, palpitating hours, at 2 o'clock the all-clear sounded . . . . . ."

EDUCATION, LTD.

ROUND about the restless heart of Bombay, is a miniature, cloistered world—the world of Bombay's many colleges!

The tempestuous waves of life, with its struggles, futilities and frustrations, beat impotently against its ivy-covered boundary walls. Its denizens are a people apart. The disillusioned and embittered look on the face of bread-earning humanity is absent here. With high heart and eager expectation, they look into the future.....What does the future hold for them?

Scattered about the 48 colleges and two departments of the Bombay University are 23,000 sons and daughters of middle class parents. Many of these colleges are private-owned though affiliated to the University. There has been a steady increase in the number of college-going boys and girls in the last five years. In 1937, it was 16,000 boys and 1,500 girls; to-day, it is more than 20,000 boys and nearly 3,000 girls. Each of them contributes to the vast revenue that colleges derive from their students.

The University has been disgorging on the employment (or is it the unemployment?) market, a steady stream of graduates. In the last five years, it has favoured us with 8,500 B.A.'s, of whom a little less than a thousand, were girls. With minor fluctuations the figures show a steady increase, in the number both of boys and girls.

Most of the boys and girls who go to colleges are the sons and daughters of middle class parents, sometimes lower middle class—clerks, stenographers, school-masters, lawyers, doctors, and small land-owners. The sons and daughters of millionaires are naturally as rare in colleges as million are rare in life.

High Cost Of Education

The family income might be anything from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300, which, of course implies, that there are many mouths to feed. If a single boy or girl goes to college, it means an extra expense of Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 a month. This is not a generous estimate but a conservative one:—

	Rs.
Fees per term of four months	100
Hostel rent of four months	40
Food, tea, cigarettes, of four months	120
Books, sundries, etc. of four months	60
Total Rs. 320 or Rs. 80 p. m.	

To keep 8 terms to take a B.A. degree, the total cost will be Rs. 2,560.

The two biggest items of expense are food and fees. Most students especially hostel-dwellers, cannot afford to spend Rs. 80 per month. They have to make a compromise, and they compromise on food and pay the fees. Result; the anaemic, underweight appearance which is the tragedy of our youth.

What of the thousands of boys and girls who live with their families in Bombay? They do not have to pay for food and shelter, but even they cannot avoid paying for fees and books. A sum of Rs. 40 per student, has to be spent on these items alone. How do the parents find the money? Very often they borrow and, if the truth must be told, they starve. There have been instances where parents have mortgaged their possessions and borrowed from Pathans and Marwaris to pay for the college education of their children.

Is this high cost of education justified?

These Are Our Colleges

If one examines the working of the three hoary colleges, Elphinstone, St. Xavier's and the Wilson College, certain startling facts are revealed.

The Elphinstone College has an ancient dusty appearance, the venerable look of extreme old age. If one stands in its quadrangle and casts the eye around the gloomy, cheerless stone walls, the mind automatically remembers the old refrain, "If there must be a Sing-Sing in Bombay, it must be this, it must be this, it must be this."

But still, this is the college, which produced men like Dadabhoy Naoroji, Ranade and Gokhale and in recent times, Bhulabhai Desai among other equally distinguished persons.

About 1,200 boys and girls are receiving their education here. In fees alone the college is realising at a little less than Rs. 100 a term, over two lakhs of rupees per year.

The severely Scotch Wilson College keeps its student population in the neighbourhood of 900. This year it has on its rolls, 658 boys and 182 girls. The full quota they could realise from their students runs upto 1,68,000, per year. If deductions are made for free and half-free studentships, the revenues from fees could not be less than a lakh and twenty thousand rupees per year, or Rs. 10,000 a month. Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Morarji Desai among other distinguished alumni, have also contributed to the prosperity of this college, as its students.

Huge Profits

St. Xavier's is the aristocrat among colleges. Its long corridors and innumerable Gothic arches, its well-kept gardens and effectively subdued lighting arrangements, are reminiscent of an Oxford one has perhaps not seen. Its claims to an honourable place in the annals of Bombay's college life are based on a long list of forgotten knights and baronets who were its scholars, the number of shining limousines which roll up to its gates during working hours disgorging the fat (not always) sons and daughters of prosperous merchants, an up-to-date theatre, a technological laboratory and, lastly, the fellows of the college, who are started on the princely sum of Rs. 25|- per month, for working 12 hours a week!

This is the biggest college in the Bombay Presidency. To-day it has a student population of 2365, of whom 673 are girls. Though a Catholic college, the main source of its revenue is from the Hindu and Muslim and Parsi students, just as in the other colleges!

If every one of the students paid full fees, a colossal revenue of over four and half lakhs of rupees would come into the hands of the Jesuit mission which runs this college. If about one lakh of rupees is deducted as concession rates and free-ships, still, the not negligible sum of 3 1/2 lakhs of rupees is earned by this college from the levy of fees.

The story of the Government Law College of Bombay is an example of the fact that it is not the missionary colleges alone which are combining service with profit. Until recently, this orphan of the Bombay University did not even have a building of its own. In 1939 when the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont presided and Mr. B. G. Kher laid the foundation stone of the present premises, Sir John said, "For the last 50 years or so the College has been conducted on a profit .... Altogether the Government has about Rs. 3 1|2 lakhs as a result of the existence of this college, and as long ago as 1898 the then Government accepted the principle that all receipts from the Law College should be devoted to the purpose of the college, but having accepted the principle, they proceeded to ignore it and in point of fact the profits have been devoted to the general revenues of the Government."

But what the Chief Justice did not mention at the function is the fact that a graduate of the Law College, after spending a fortune to take a degree cannot, however, practise in Bombay, unless he shells out another Rs. 500 to the High Court, for the privilege of wearing the black coat.

Poor "Fellow"!

It is difficult to show the expenses of the colleges, for the staff are sensitive on that point. They would rather not advertise their salaries, but one can approxi-

"The University has been disgorging on the unemployment market a steady stream of graduates...."

BOMBAY COLLEGES MEAN BIG BUSINESS

R. P. ACHARYA

who was given an assignment to investigate college life in Bombay, reports that:

(1) Education is Big Business and Degrees mean Dividends,

(2) Middle-class parents are finding it increasingly difficult to send their children for higher education,

(3) Not a few students have to economise on food to be able to pay their fees,

(4) Living conditions prevailing in college hostels are far from satisfactory,

(5) Co-education is a great success and college girls don't use lip-stick!

mately say that in the non-Government colleges, the staff are poorly paid. Practically anyone who teaches in a college is called a professor by the students but their salaries vary between 60 and 400, the last being rather rare.

In St. Xavier's, the aristocrat among colleges, a Fellow, who is usually a post-graduate student starts on Rs. 25, and gets Rs. 50 the second year. Most of the senior professors are Jesuit fathers. There are, in this college of more than two thousand students, just now, three full-fledged Indian professors, who are eligible to a maximum salary of Rs. 400. A lecturer starts on Rs. 75 and he is an M.A., or an M.Sc. If he is a Ph.D. or a D.Sc., they have no objection but he might be accepted on the same liberal terms.

The Wilson College is not very different, its professors, mostly reverend gentlemen, get from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450, lecturers from Rs. 60 to Rs. 150, and Fellows Rs. 40.

Hostels Or Hovels?

A certain number of boys live in hostels which are provided by the Colleges. Some hostels are good and expensive, while others are definitely bad, but equally expensive.

The Elphinstone College hostel, situated at Wodehouse Road, a furlong from the College, for instance, is a rambling, old-fashioned building which must have been put up when the earth was young. Many of the rooms have no windows, and the doors have to be kept open, night and day in rain and sunshine, to avoid being choked up between the high walls of the narrow cells. When the rains come, since the doors cannot be closed with safety to life, the hostel dwellers can have a fine shower bath. The lavatories are just as bad.

The Principal told me that they are thinking of moving to a better place. The sooner they do the better for the poor students.

Though most of the wardens become eloquent about the social activities of the hostels, and speak of such modern wonders as ping-pong, carrom and chess, the hostel-dwellers do not share this enthusiasm. Friendship between students and wardens is rare.

All manner of restrictions, that one should be in the hostel before 9-30 in the night, should not keep the lights burning by oversight, should not speak loudly, should not invite girl-friends for a harmless chat, are bound to chafe.

Fining and expulsion are not unknown for the violation of the sometimes arbitrary rules of the hostel.

The students whom I interrogated on this point are usually grown-up, intelligent, and responsible persons and hate bossing. It hurts their self-respect. There is a tendency, they said, on the part of wardens to treat grown-up boys as though they are children.

Hostel fees are usually in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 per term though St. Xavier's charges more than double, and one of the three hostels attached to the Wilson College is the cheapest, the expenses varying between Rs. 20 to Rs. 27. The Wilson College has a girls' hostel—one of their three hostels. The mess attached to the hostels is usually run on a Co-operative basis.

The Sydenham College is situated at Bori Bunder; but its hostel is miles away at Cumballa hills!

Deprived Of Vitamins

Closely inter-related to the high cost of education, is the physical fitness of the students. If in hostels, the students try to run the mess on the lowest terms, and are cheated of body-building and nutritive material, in families, the whole family pinches and underfeeds, for the student has to pay through the nose for books and fees. The "Dabba" system is very popular. Food for one man is ordered and two students share it.

The result of this is, that compared to other Indian universities, Bombay's average of physical fitness is not very high. It is hard to blame a student, for not going in for dumb-bells and weight lifting, when his inside is starved of the most necessary vitamins and proteins.

The University has made physical instruction for three periods, aggregating to two hours a week compulsory for all the students. But many of the students attend the physical culture classes unwillingly like sacrificial sheep. That is about all the exercise that they take, the rest of their time being given over to cramming Kalidasa, notes on Shakespeare and ponderous tomes on History and Economics.

It's A Long, Long Way.....

Speaking of physical education, the gymkhanas attached to the colleges occupy a peculiar position in the scheme of things. They are merrily scattered to the North, South and East of the city, usually miles away from the colleges themselves, perhaps because the wise professors think that work and play should be miles apart. The students of Wilson College at Choupatty can walk along half the embankment before they can reach their Gymkhana; Grant Medical college in the J. J. Hospital area has its gymkhana on the Marine Drive and St. Xavier's College in the Fort has its Gymkhana in Parel, peacefully nestling among the myriad smoking chimneys of that labour area.

There is not a single college which has a regular service to secure employment. And yet, except in rare cases, to the students, higher education is only a means to get better-paid jobs. There is a mad scramble to get into science courses, even among the girl students, for somehow there is a general impression that a science degree, even if it does not lead to M.B.B.S., has a better market value. Heads of colleges say that among popular subjects, Chemistry Botany and Zoology come first. The girls, especially, prefer the science course as many of them dream of becoming doctors.

More Medicos, Fewer Lawyers

Every year hundreds of applications are turned down by medical colleges for want of accommodation. The number of students in medical colleges has varied between 1135 (in 1937) to 1093 (in 1940) Between these two years the number of girl students has risen from 136 to 159.

The five-year course for the M.B.B.S. is full of pitfalls and somersaults. It is so expensive that even a boy who gets Rs. 100 per month, has to practise economy. The examinations are very, very strict. But the boys carry on bravely with a stiff upper lip and an expensive tie.

Among all the students of the University, the medicos dress best, eat best, look best and generally believe in a good time. Very few poor people can afford to send their children to the medical colleges, with the result that it has become the preserve of the 'better-to-do' middle classes. In physical fitness also the medical college boys stand out prominently.

The Government Law College shows a certain decline in its numbers. In previous years the numbers varied between 400 to 750, but this year it has touched the low water-mark of 324. This is due to the fact that the college has become full-time.

Girls who have been invading all departments of education and generally excelling, had so far let the Engineering College alone. But this year, an enterprising girl has invaded that male sanctuary at Poona and in the next few years Bombay, too, may see a girl engineer!

Co-Eds. Without Lip-Stick!

Except for the recently started Sophia College for women, all colleges affiliated to the Bombay University are co-educational. The relations between the boys and the girls are happy and wholesome and if now and again two students choose to fall in love with each other, it is nobody's business. The presence of girls in colleges, it is felt, is responsible for polish and personal neatness among boys.

(Continued On Page 32)

There is a steady increase in the number of women graduates—and they don't use lip-stick!

Why The Germans Fight So Well

OSCAR PAUL,
distinguished Austrian Socialist journalist, now in exile in England, contributes this important article to the London "Tribune".

As Hitler's Panzer division men tear along, an uneasy question keeps besieging one's mind: Why do these Germans fight so well?

What is the secret behind their terrible efficiency? Why, if they have to live under the Gestapo—why the hell do they die for Hitler?

Many people have an answer to this question all ready: Because, they say, the Germans 'are' Nazis. Ther eis no difference between them; they are all butcher-birds.

Many others feel this answer to be wrong. But they do not know how to explain their feeling in the face of seemingly adverse facts.

Tanks Are What Matter

Now here is an attempt at explanation. Let us start by looking at the technical side of this war. To realise its character took statesmen and generals a very long time and cost nations a very heavy price. France went down because she had not done it. Yugoslavia was torn to shreds in less than two weeks with an army a million strong, of excellent fighters—thus making Poland's resistance look, posthumously, a brilliant feat of arms. Why? because, once more, the notions derived from the last war proved all wrong in this one: the single front-line, however well fortified, the valour of a million men armed with rifles—they do not count any more. What counts are the tanks, the anti-tank guns, the 'planes. They are manned by a comparatively small number of men.

This war, then, is being fought by a selection of crack soldiers: young, highly trained, imbued with the fanatical spirit of an elite. In the case of Hitler's armies it is being fought by the Nazis amongst the Germans.

This, indeed, seems a clue to our mystery.

Infantry Will Follow

The superiority which Germany has gained over her opponents in the initial stages of this war is the superiority of a system fully adopted to modern mechanised warfare with its tremendous technical changes. While British generals pooh-poohed the Tommy-gun (saying the British troops would not use the weapons of Chicago gangsters), while the French clung to their Maginot-Line and their millions of men (and were beaten with the Maginot-Line standing and three armies still in the field), the Germans had concentrated on training those modern fighting units which they were able to pick from the most Nazified section of their people: the German youth.

The military technique suited the political regime and vice versa. Fascism has risen by means of an armed and ruthless minority, driving and controlling the masses, enchaining them by force, enchanting them by success. German Fascism can win battles despite the indifference or even the passive hostility of the German masses because it needs only a minority to perform the decisive acts of warfare. Preceded and hemmed in by tanks and aircraft the infantry will follow.

They Cannot Rise

I remember in the early stages of the war "Critic" in the "New Statesman and Nation" drawing attention to the mentality of the elite that may develop amongst the splendid boys of the R.A.F. and, indeed, the flying corps of all nations as they roar through the clouds, looking down on the welter of towns and men at their mercy and sending down death and destruction.

There is no need here to repeat how, throughout history, military technique and social organisation have decisively influenced one another; how often a new weapon has torn down an old order. It may be too early yet to discern what possible chances or dangers for the future society lie hidden in the ascendancy of the tank and the 'plane. But as to the course of this war their paramountcy certainly explains why it was a mistake to believe—as many of us have done—that the mere fact of calling up the millions of subjects of Fascism and "giving them arms" would make them turn these arms on their oppressors. The arms they were given were rifles—not tanks. The control of the decisive machinery of force remained in the hands of the ruling Fascist oligarchy. The German people cannot rise as long as the Nazis command the tanks.

How, then, are we to overcome their superiority? How can we hope to win this war?

The superiority of the small, highly trained technical force might conceivably be broken one day by the superiority of numbers standing up against it in the supreme effort of a democracy fighting for its life as well as for its ideals. This would be the situation in the case of an invasion of Britain. It would mean millions of men, part of them armed with rifles only or not armed at all, contending against the fiercest technical terror of Hitler's elite. It would accentuate the role of the mechanised minority since the Nazi forces would be physically isolated, cut off from the bulk of their own army. It would put to the test the power of tanks versus morale: can the Home Guard beat the Hitler Youth?

"Revolution Against Hitler Is Possible Only After Nazi Tanks Have Been Destroyed"

Democracies Will Triumph On The Factories Front

If invasion should not come to pass we expect the Nazi yet to be defeated by the constant effort of British and American industry turning out in years of toil at high speed a superior number of tanks and guns and aircraft. In the terms we have come to envisage in this article, what does that mean? To equip and maintain the mechanised fighting elite the labour of millions of men is necessary—and these are the ordinary millions, the masses of the German workers. In armament production, too, Germany had an enormous advantage at the start which is now being gradually reduced. By this the conflict is, as it were, transferred from the clash of the armoured units to the war of the workshops, to the contest of the industrial rank and file.

Here we are up no longer against the Nazi elite but against the Germans: the munition workers, the engineers, the railwaymen, the dockers. And there is no reason why these Germans working under a slave-driving system which a great many of them hate, should be better at it than the free workers of Britain and America. In this way the decision would be taken out of the hands of the motorised Nazis to be fought out by the common people: given efficient organisation there is a good chance that Democracy's free working men and women will beat slave labour under the Nazi whip.

This leads up to the third and most important prospect. The superiority of the Nazi engines will have been broken in the protracted battle of the factories. The Anglo-American air squadrons will have pushed back their German counter-part. This, then, will be the moment when rebellions in the occupied countries become possible, repeating all over Europe the situation which we have described in speaking of invasion of Britain. The Nazi minority would be overwhelmed, submerged or driven out by soaring, roaring waves of popular revolt—until this rising of the majority finally reaches Germany herself.

Then Only....

But let there be no mistake: revolution against Hitler is possible only after the Nazis (i.e., the tanks) have been previously weakened. It can succeed only when the crews of the tanks and the Nazi airmen in their cockpits do not feel safe and superior any longer. It will come to a head, finally, when in Germany fear strikes the Nazi minority, when disaffection contaminates the tank corps and demoralisation rises its head between the wings of the 'planes. Then, and then only will revolution eliminate the elite.

The formula of Fascist victories has been: mechanised minorities versus masses The formula of the coming European revolution will be: masses versus tanks. These must first be weakened from without. Then they can be paralysed from within. Then they can be destroyed.

And after that the German people will have to take good care—and the other European people as well. They will have to make sure against any recurrence of the terrible domination of the armour-clad, motor-driving, engine-working few over the subjugated many.

Add 100 per cent. to your personality with two inches to your height

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EXCESS PROFITS TAX

This book is prepared and published as a supplement to the fifth edition of "The Law of Income-tax in India" by the same author. The object of the book is obviously to elucidate the legal aspect of the Indian Excess Profits Law and explain the legal implications of the various sections of the Act.

"EXCESS PROFITS TAX". By V. S. Sundaram. Butterworth & Co. (India) Ltd.

Reviewed by
Prof. V. G. Kale

The Excess Profits Tax is a special fiscal measure necessitated by war conditions and there are not many judicial decisions, either in England or in this country, giving authoritative interpretations of doubtful and difficult points arising from the administration of the tax-law. As the author rightly points out, Excess Profits Tax is really a superstructure on the Income-tax and consequently the law relating to the former is not self-contained but supplementary to that relating to the latter.

BEST ARRANGEMENT

It was not, therefore, practicable, to compile a self-contained book on Excess Profits law, says Mr. Sundaram, without incorporating a good deal of Income-tax law, and, therefore, he has compiled the book under review as a supplement to his volume on "Law of Income-tax in India", as being the best arrangement in the circumstances.

In the Introductory chapter, the history, the scope and the working of the Indian Excess Profits tax are briefly but clearly explained. The succeeding two chapters reproduce the Act and the Rules made thereunder. In the next chapter the text of the Act is given together with copious commentories.

The changes effected in the law of Income-tax in India and also the decisions on that law since the publication of the author's book on that subject in its fifth edition, are incorporated in a supplement. To facilitate comparative study, the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919, (India), the corresponding Act of the United Kingdom, of 1915, the National Defence Contribution Act, 1937. (United Kingdom) are reproduced in the Appendix and extracts from similar English Acts of later years are also published. There is a table of cases and an index.

THOROUGH TREATMENT

The summary of the contents of the book given above, will show how Mr. Sundaram has dealt with the subject of the volume under review in a thorough-going manner The commentaries on the various sections of the Indian Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940 are lucid and will be found helpful by the interested reader.

Though the Act can affect but a few people, their stake is very high and the administration of the provisions of the Act is bound to have important effects on the trade and industries of the country as well as on the Government Treasury. Mr. Sundaram's book will contribute to a proper understanding of a complicated piece of tax legislation.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

FOR BUSINESSMEN & INDUSTRIALISTS

INDUSTRY YEAR BOOK DIRECTORY, 1941, published by the Industry Publishers, Ltd., 22 R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta, price Rs. 8.

This is a thoroughly revised and enlarged edition of the annual publication of the Industry Publishers of Calcutta. They publish from time to time very instructive literature on several important questions relating to trade and commerce. The Year Book just published by them contains valuable information specially useful to commercial people. The publication has been brought up-to-date by adding new chapters to it on the Excess Profits Act, Sales of Goods (Amendment) Act, Indian Coffee Market expansion scheme, a brief account of the new Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement, etc.

The information contained in this volume has been classified under different sections, thus rendering it easy for reference purposes. On the whole, the book will prove of use to businessmen, publicists, students of economics and statesmen alike.

S. R. K.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BULLETIN, Vol. 2, No. 1, August, 1941; Edited by Shewak Bhojraj, Annual Subscription, Rupee One (University of Bombay, Fort, Bombay).

The first issue of the Second volume of the "Bombay University Bulletin" shows decided improvement over its previous numbers of the first volume, inasmuch as, besides giving the news of the University and of the Colleges, Schools and other institutions affiliated to or otherwise connected with it, the "Bulletin" contains important information on courses of training for students, professional and competitive examinations, School of Oriental and African studies, and Indian Military Academy Examination, and also chapters on other Universities, inter-University affairs, news of general interest and prominent personalities, as well as details about certain prize competitions and public notices of vacancies.

On scanning through its pages, we find that the students, their parents and guardians, school teachers and college professors here and elsewhere apart, every one who has something or the other to do with the education and culture of this country would have much to know and learn from the "Bulletin" Many a time we are unaware of the changes in the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University. The "Bulletin" publishes all such changes and also information regarding the important datas in the calendar of the University, the equivalence of examination of other Universities, various facilities afforded to the post-graduate and other students, scholarships, prizes and awards and sports, etc., etc.

In short, the "Bombay University Bulletin" is an adequate collection of important news from all spheres of educational activities efficiently gathered and intelligently grouped There is much to profit by having all this kind of information handy, specially so when the "Bulletin" is quite moderately priced The University of Bombay is to be congratulated on issuing such a useful publication.

CIVILIAN AND CONNOISSEUR

S. P. SHAH: IN MEMORIAM Edited by Asik Kumar Haldar, D. P. Mukerjee, Rai Krishna Dass, Kusum Shah. Published by Mrs. S. P. Shah, Lucknow. Price Rs. 15/-.

Of a few high officials and members of the Indian Civil Service who, in spite of their strenuous duties and heavy responsibilities, devote their life to some noble purpose and pursuit, the late Mr. S. P. Shah to whom the Volume pays a deserving homage was one. He had a soul which craved for art and found in it disinterested delight which is one of the ideals of human existence. His interest in art was intensely deep as it was born out of the conviction that aesthetic appreciation is implicit in the concept of cultured life.

The late Mr. Shah had captured the meaning and message of art and had realised the fundamental unity of Indian art and culture. He was convinced that interpretation of symbolism was essential to the correct approach to Indian art He used to devote whatever leisure he got to the pursuit of art especially painting, music, dance and drama and had trained his daughters also in them. In Mr. Shah who was a devotee of art and a friend and guide of artists, Indian art has lost one of its intrepid champions.

Tributes Galore

The present volume records a spontaneous response in the form of articles from those who had great admiration and love for the late Mr. Shah and are actuated by a genuine desire to perpetuate his memory. It is divided into three sections such as English, Hindi and Gujarati and presents a collection of articles by artists, critics, connoisseurs, poets and litterateurs of the different provinces on arts like music, dance, drama, painting and other cultural subjects with a few points. The volume has 46 illustrations—some in colour and others in black and white—which include reproductions of select paintings by some well-known contemporary artists of India.

Messrs. Nicholas Roerich, Asit Kumar Haldar, O. C. Gangoly Udaya Shankar, P. G. Shah, Ramanarayan Pathak, Dr. J. H. Cousins and several others have contributed articles which make an interesting reading. A publication on art and culture is an appropriate homage to the late Mr. Shah to whom art was a self-less pursuit and supreme pleasure.

D.

WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE

JAGA VA JAGATIL LOKA (Marathi) by V. A. Thombare, Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, price Rs. 1-4.

This is a highly interesting book containing information about the world and its people. It is divided into three parts: the first is devoted to geographical information, the second contains information about Asia, while the third gives information about Europe. The information contained in this book is well selected and well arranged. One is always curious to know something new and this book gives a lot of information about different people, different countries, and various industries. The book makes a good comparative study, especially from the industrial point of view and will considerably help students and also those interested in the subject.

S. R. K.

"SPORT AND SCREEN"
I. F. A. Shield Souvenir

"SPORT AND SCREEN"—I. F. A. SHIELD SOUVENIR, 1941. EDITED BY K. N. ROY, 12, RAM CHANDRA MAITRA LANE, CALCUTTA. PRICE AS. 4.

The Shield Souvenir of the "Sports and Screen" is a nicely got up issue. There are several interesting articles from the pens of well-known Sportsmen as J. C. Maitra, G. Paul and K. Bhattacharjee on various topics connected with sport, particularly football—and film. It is well worth the price.

PEEPS INTO PRACTICAL DRAFTING AND PRECIS WRITING, by H. S. Srivastava, published by Lakshmi Book Depot, 17 Blunt Square, Lucknow, price As 12.

Good knowledge of English is essential in every form of writing and students desirous of learning precis writing or drafting should improve their knowledge. The present book contains a methodical treatment of the subject with numerous specimens and exercises and may prove helpful to those interested in the subject.

S. R. K.

"THE YOGA BODY"
A Treatise On Physical Fitness

THE YOGA BODY. BY MR. M. R. JAMBUNATHAN. JAMBUNATHAN BOOK DEPOT, MADRAS. PRICE RE. 1.

The question of physical fitness of our people has been engaging the serious attention of many a physical culturist in recent years. They have published many books on the subject. Mr. Jambunathan has contributed his own quota through his "Yoga Body". Although the author has described some of the amazing attainments possible by the performance of Yoga which he calls the union of the body with mind and soul, he has not made an attempt to show how that power can be achieved or gained. He has however given a number of illustrations of simple exercises in Namaskars and Asanas which are designed to keep the body fit and healthy. It will certainly help those who will carry out his instructions faithfully.

J. C. M.

ILLUSTRATED SPORTS NEWS
I. F. A. Shield Special

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTS NEWS—I. F. A. SHIELD SPECIAL, 1941. EDITED BY SATYA ROY, 7, MURLIDHAR SEN LANE, CALCUTTA. PRICE AS. 4.

Despite the present difficult conditions, the Illustrated News has maintained the high standard of its past publications, for which its publishers deserve to be complimented. It is profusely illustrated and contains several interesting articles by leading footballers of Calcutta. Those who are interested in football should not miss the copy.

OUR SHORT STORY

"RED RUBIES"

By Oswald Henry

JAMES CONNELLY spat with unusual vehemence on the sizzling red sand of the little wayside station and watched the saliva hit the dust, frizzle like a frying omlette, grow smaller and smaller and finally evaporate altogether in a speck, leaving the red sand unadulterated once more.

He grunted as he leaned back on the wooden-backed platform seat, and, crossing his long legs, dozed off into a light nap. He really could not help himself doing this, for everybody who knew Revillia, knew of its unbearable heat, and those who knew of its heat, knew also how invariably the sultriness of the clime taxed one's senses. Apathy was part of the established code of life in this little Mexican village, and a regular afternoon's siesta was just part of that code!

Everything for miles around simmered on this July afternoon. The clock in the station pointed to a quarter to two. In fifteen minutes, if strictly to scheduled time, the up train was due from Juares to Numia and San Felipe via the Blue Mountains. It would include a short halt at this wayside station and be off.

A casual visitor to the station would see little else save a small shack of wooden logs rigged up together covered over with several sheets of grey corrugated zinc. The shack, of course, formed the neucleus of the Station Master's officer as well as a Booking office combined, while a small partition across the adjoining portion screened off a few scattered chairs and a toilet table, all of which went towards the making of a general Waiting Room.

Otherwise, the rest of the station was open, save for the zinc roofing, a half-dozen ill-placed wooden pillars that supported the structure at various points, four gaudy hued railway posters, and a few wooden seats, or rather benches, planted into the dusty red sand that formed part of the elevated platform.

If Connelly slept lightly, so did the railway staff inside the shelter of the shack so that it was sometime before they noticed the arrival of creeking carriage drawn by a pair of sweating horses which came to an abrupt halt outside the small portico of the building. The door slung open on its hinges and out of the carriage emerged two figures—the first a tall handsome figure of a very sun-burnt man in uniform, and the second that of a slim young woman, exceedingly beautiful and looking no more than a girl in her early twenties as compared with her companion whose age plainly belied forty or thereabouts. Whilst they strolled into the station, the rather pompous driver who until their arrival had been perched up on his box, sprang down and fussed over the luggage helped by a fat porter who had suddenly come to life with the bustle and the noise of the arrival.

Suddenly everything came to life. The corpulent olive-skinned station master rubbed his sleepy eyes and fumbled around for tickets, while he bellowed in a stentorian voice to wake the other slumbering assistants. He even woke Connelly who did nothing else save open a wary eye, glance in the direction of the newcomers, and then fall asleep once more. There was a quiet smile on his face. One suspected it to have something to do with the comic interlude that had just taken place....

But just then, with a loud metallic roar and the ear-piercing hiss of escaping steam the train loomed into sight, trailing its rapid way across the red desert, and present with a terrific rush and rumble that sent up clouds of red dust into the hot air, it drew up alongside the platform.

Connelly sprang up, collected his suitcase which stood beside him, and hurried into the train, which seemed to him to be particularly crowded out on that particular day. If he had smiled a while ago, he now cursed softly under his breath. These crowds! How he hated them! He hurried along the central corridor glancing from compartment to compartment and from carriage to carriage until, by the merest good fortune he chanced upon an unoccupied compartment. He took possession of it, tucked away his suitcase on the top grill shelf, and settled himself down comfortably in a corner to continue his disturbed slumber. But, coinciding with his decision to take that carriage, were two more, and in a moment his sanctum was intruded upon.

Connelly glanced at the couple who had just entered. They were the same two last-minute arrivals at the station. He felt himself gulp, nay, even lightly swear.

"Thank heavens! Alex," he heard the young woman say, "here's some space at last. It would have been awful if we had to sit along in those other carriages in this heat.....oh," she added, wiping her pretty face with a little handkerchief, "isn't it beastly hot?"

"It is," agreed her companion as he helped her into a corner seat on the opposite side of the carriage to where Connelly sat. "But it will be cooler as evening comes along, and my dear, that is not very very far off!"

They both laughed lightly and then for the first time noticed that there was another occupant, and, while the young lady sat back and immersed herself in a little book which she carried in her hand, her uniformed companion turned towards Connelly who was now watching them and bowed slightly.

"I trust we do not disturb the senor!" he observed. "For our path lies in the direction of Numia, and I promise you senor that from that point onwards we shall cease to be a nuisance to you!"

Connelly laughed.

"I welcome the intrusion, I assure you," he observed, "and I trust that my presence will not in any way disturb the gracious lady!"

"In no way," put in the young lady hastily. "It is good to have such a companion as you travelling along with us...." and she returned to her book.

"Turning back towards Connelly with trembling hands, Dominique had brought forth a little black metal box which he placed on the table and, along with it, he had brought something else, and it was there gripped in his right hand, its ugly barrel pointing at Connelly, on automatic!"

Connelly mumbled out something, stretched himself out, and within a few minutes was dozing off again.

The train had long since beaten its way out of the little town of Revillia and was now traversing the hundred odd miles of blistering red desert—just mountains of sandy wastes that danced in the noonday haze—and was now well on its way towards the great Blue Mountains which it would be ascending at sundown, bringing with it the relief of cool fresh winds, the silence of the mountain tops and higher altitudes, and the thrill of skirting miles of treacherous gorges that dropped down into dizzy depths that never seemed to have an end. Even by day they were steeped in dark shadow, so that one never quite saw the deep river flowing at bottom.

Connelly sat in his corner and to all appearance he looked asleep, but if the truth be told, nothing was further from him just then than sleep of any sort. Instead his mind was working with amazing swiftness, and recollection of recent events mirrored themselves in quick succession in his mind's eye like a series of jumbled movie shots. He shook his head violently as if trying to focus his thoughts on something definite, and it was well-nigh five full minutes before he was able to do so, and not before he blinked his eyes open and looked out unseeingly upon the arid desert that spread out framed within the limits of his window. Then he relapsed into a reverie.

It was great work, that, he felt, having snatched that bag of rubies from that old miser Dominique way back in Palma, and a neater job of it could not have been done by any man.....only, and then his eyes slightly opened to glance in the direction of the uniformed figure, he could not reckon how a police officer had crept into the whole affair. The man hailed from Palma himself, his uniform would have told Connelly that a mile off, and the man had himself mentioned the fact that he and the lady were bound for Numia—just where Connelly himself was bound for. Was it mere coincidence, or.....? He shrugged his broad shoulders and closed his eyes again.

Nearly a week ago, Connelly had arrived in Palma himself and had stayed at the large Resthouse—the only shelter for roving tourists in that out-of-the-way Mexican town—and he had lived well, just as those silly-ready-money-senors from the North always did, and he spent a good deal of his time in walking around the colourful bazaar area shooting reels of film depicting the native life and whatever struck him as good sellable stuff for Hollywood, and to all appearances lived the life of a harmless movie-mad traveller.

But in reality, he had come on quite a different mission. Whilst in California, he had heard about the gem dealer Dominique who lived in a secluded and lonely part of Revillia gloating over his hoardings like a half-crazed being, and especially over the ten priceless red rubies that were to him his life-blood.

Folks just thought him a crazy loon, and dealers who had approached him various times from all the odd corners of the world had found him a hard bargainer. His terms were cash down and the sum asked was extraordinarily fabulous, and sooner than waste their time with such a man, they dropped him off their lists like a hot potato. However, they thought about those rubies quite a lot.

Where they had failed in their enterprise, the gemming magazines succeeded in that they dealt with the collection pretty thoroughly in their columns and had even gone so far as to reproduce the actual size of each stone in coloured photographs. This was what had given Connelly the idea....these pictures! Whilst in California he had exact replicas of those stones made—so much like the originals, but synthetic. The job had been expertly done so that it would need more than an ordinary man to tell the difference.

Having carefully set his plans, he had come down to Palma and had found out Dominique's abode—a squat little mortar-walled house covered in red tiles and standing on the outskirts of the desert, indeed miles away from any other human habitation. As he tapped at the door on that fateful evening, he was greeted by a wizened old man with features that were drawn and leathery and having a hooked nose that gave him the illusion of being some wild bird of prey, while perched on them were a pair of old, horn-rimmed spectacles. His born hands emerged from the folds of some sort of a long cloak that he wore, wrapped like a robe around

(Continued on Page 31)

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KEROSENE PUMPED IN HIS THROAT!

How Japan Tortures Chinese Nationalists

Kerosene and pepper pumped into his throat and nose, his legs hideously burned by incense sticks, and lacerations on his back were but a few of the inhuman tortures inflicted by Japanese on a Chinese student. Keng Chuanmin finally escaped to Kunming to tell his harrowing experiences and to display the scars he will always carry.

I was studying in the Chih Cheng Middle School in Peiping.

On the morning of May 22, last year, more than 10 Japanese gendarmes came to the hotel where I was staying. They came to my room and, after asking my name, handcuffed me and took me to the Japanese garrison headquarters in a truck.

They locked me in a dark cell in which there were 20 other prisoners. Everyone was silent and sat erect facing the wall. I became curious and spoke to the one sitting beside me. My query drew no answer from my fellow-prisoner but a hail of whipping instead from the Japanese gendarme who was at the moment keeping watch. "Hold your peace and keep your back straight", he commanded in broken Chinese.

The one beside me watched with tears in his eyes but dared not speak until the Japanese left. Then he told me in an undertone that no one is allowed to speak and everyone must sit up straight. I must observe this rule if I did not want to be beaten again. He was a Japanese anti-aggressionist named Inui and was arrested in Tientsin for attempting to set a Japanese supply depot on fire.

Torture Chamber

Soon after the Japanese who whipped me left, someone called my name outside the cell. With that the guard who struck me entered the cell and took me into the courtyard where the officer who headed the squad when I was arrested at the hotel was waiting. He was head of the Special Service Department of the Japanese garrison headquarters in Peiping. I was then taken to a darker cell where I was horrified to see all sorts of instruments for torturing prisoners. A Korean named Hsiao Jung was there to serve as the interpreter.

The trial began. The Japanese officer told me that he had found out I was connected with some anti-Japanese student organisation and ordered me to confess everything. To this I pleaded ignorance saying that I was a law-abiding student in a middle school and knew nothing about the alleged organization.

The officer become furious and said he would show what the Japanese imperial army is capable of. He ordered me to kneel down, stripped me of my coat and shirt until I was bare-backed. He took a whip and with this he struck me most mercilessly until all the upper part of my bare body was black and blue. I felt acute pain piercing into my heart. My head swam and my eyes dulled until all was darkness.

A shower of cold water on my head brought me back to my senses. The Japanese officer sneered at me and asked if I had changed my mind. I replied in the negative whereupon he kicked me with his heavy boots and ordered me taken back to my cell. The Korean interpreter helped me up and escorted me because I was so weak I could hardly walk.

Water Ordeal

It was past 12 o'clock and I was given my noon meal consisting of two rolls of bread, a bowl of congee and some salty vegetables. I could not eat, nor did I feel hungry, for the pains in my body were becoming more and more acute.

Early in the afternoon the Korean interpreter came in and took me to another courtyard. There was a ladder with its ends resting on benches. There was also a tube 30 feet long attached to a water pump. The same officer was there with two soldiers standing on both sides. The latter, at the officer's bidding, came forward and bound my hands and feet to the ladder. "Now if you do not tell the plans of your organization, I will drown you with water", the officer threatened. "I do not know what plans you are talking about and I am a student knowing nothing outside my studies," I replied.

"So you won't tell until it is too late," said the officer, and with that he ordered the two soldiers to act. Instantly water was turned on splashing into my mouth and nose. I fainted again, and once more I was treated with cold water and brought back to my sense. I felt indescribably uncomfortable and my nose seemed stuck. I touched it with my hand and, lo, there was blood hardened and dried up. I learned from my fellow-prisoners that after I became unconscious the two Japanese soldiers had used a wooden board to squeeze the water out of my stomach. But with water blood also came out from my mouth and nose.

The officer pressed questions on me again saying that worse measures would be applied to me if I refused to confess. I was fully prepared to die and so I asked to be shot immediately because I had nothing to confess. This made the officer angrier and he said he would make me suffer death slowly. He slapped my face and, taking over the water tube himself, he levelled it at my nose and mouth. I went through the same horried process and fainted.

Incense Sticks

When I regained my consciousness I was back in the cell and saw the Japanese prisoner, Inui, wiping the tears from his eyes.

On the following morning I was put to even more brutal tortures. Hsiao Jung, the Korean, the Japanese officer and two soldiers were present. One of the soldiers held in his hand two long lighted incense sticks. I was questioned again and again. I denied the charges, whereupon the soldiers pushed me down, rolled up my pants and pressed the lighted ends of the incense into my legs. I bore the pain with tight lips until I fainted again.

That afternoon they strung me, head downward, from a rope in the ceiling. When I again refused to confess, the rope held on two sides by two soldiers was loosened and I fell, head first, into a big jar of water. I was almost drowned, but they pulled me out and kept me alive for more inhuman treatment.

The third and fourth day of my captivity, however, passed without any tortures. But on the morning of the fifth day, I was taken into a small room where the officer and Hsiao Jung were waiting. I was ordered to kneel down and Hsiao Jung, at the orders of the officer, tried to persuade me to confess, saying that if I did so I would be set free and no harm would come to me. When I turned him down, the officer struck the table with his fist and in came two soldiers, one carrying a pump and the other a basin full of kerosene mixed with pepper. They pumped the pepper and kerosene into my nose and I suffered another "temporary" death

Lucky Escape

Then I had eight days' respite from further brutalities. After that, I was tried every now and then and each time the Japanese combined kind words with atrocious measures. As I never surrendered under any circumstances, the Japanese finally gave up any hope of getting information from me and transferred me to the Japanese garrison headquarters at Tangshan, seeing that I was a native of that city.

Upon my arrival at Tangshan, I found that my old uncle, who was like a father to me had been arrested and detained in the Japanese garrison headquarters. Kado, Japanese officer in command of the garrison there, asked me to serve as a spy and told me that if I refused he would kill my uncle. I had to consent in order to save my uncle.

Thus I was set free on August 23, last year, and the Japanese officer gave me a pass which would give me protection in my activities in Peiping, Tientsin, Tangshan and Shanhaikwan. From Tientsin I boarded a steamer and escaped to Kunming, but my uncle died at the hands of the Japanese.

("China At War.")

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LIN YUTANG'S FAMOUS BOOK

'MY COUNTRY & MY PEOPLE'

Did you know that binding woman's feet started because a bored masculine population in China desired something more artificial and more difficult to attain in the possession of women? Lin Yutang speaks of the custom of bound feet and the unsteady gait that resulted as the height of sensual taste among men. He credits the abolition of this custom to the work of Christian missionaries.

It is hard enough to know how other people feel about things within the corporate limits of your own city; perhaps it is impossible to understand much about people on the other side of the globe. With a deluge of unsolved problems at hand we may not care deeply at the moment how the rest of the world lives; it is enough of a job to preserve the civilization of this one.

Yet perspective brings stability. It is not possible to read this book without seeing man's civilization over the world in perspective. The Chinese world was two and a half thousand years old, when Christ was born. Did you know that the Chinese classical period occurred long before the Christian era?

Buy A Copy

In a sketch it is impossible to bring anything complete from "My Country and My People" but topics from the book and a few quotations may indicate what Lin Yutang does.

This book is one that belongs in homes where people read and discuss what they read, where reference books are used to supplement magazines and newspapers. You will enjoy reading it straight through, but you will do better to own it and go back often.

The Subjection of Women, with its causes, its effects, and how clever women got around it. The Education of Our Daughters—for girls in China are not like their mothers. Love and Courtship, Pleasures of Life, Eating and Drinking, and the End of Life. Over our own tea cups we speak of the marriages of our friends, of sending our sons to college, and we gossip about the doings of our family. It is so in China, only more so. For out of the family grows the Government in China.

Mr. Lin's succulent style is easily quoted. "Amidst wars and pestilence, surrounded by her poor children and grandchildren, Merry Old China quietly sips her tea and smiles on, and in her smile I see her real strength." The tradition of relaxing and smiling is so ingrained in the Chinese that they find Americans too strenuous; many an American has wondered why invitations to Chinese homes stopped coming his way, when the real reason was that he exhausted his host by his inability to sit still.

Carrying this difference further, Mr. Lin writes, "With the exception of Chiang Kai-Shek and T. V. Soong, the Chinese leaders do not 'work like a horse;' they simply work like civilized human beings, where life is regarded as not worth the bother of too much strenuous effort, and eventually if Chiang Kai-Shek and T. V. Soong come out on top, it will be just on account of their greater stamina and capacity for drudgery."

As A Boy Dr. Lin Yutang Gathered Fuel On The Hillsides

Mr. Lin Yutang gives his own purpose: "The plea here is essentially for a better understanding on a higher level of intelligence."

Of himself he writes, "My father was in his boyhood a bamboo-shoot seller and a seller of rice at prisons, and knew what it was to carry a burden on his shoulder. As a boy, I gathered fuel on the hillsides and tied it into faggots with my own hands and carried them home, and did my share in planting rice."

This Chinese scholar was born in China and was educated in mission schools there, later at Harvard where he took his Master's degree and at Leipzig where he became a Doctor of Philosophy.

The introduction to "My Country and My People" is written by Pearl S. Buck. This is a book to be "chewed and digested" after the prescription of Sir Francis Bacon.

Mr. Lin deplores the lack of leadership among the Chinese men who are educated and capable. "With the exception of the late Sun Yatsen, the Chinese leaders, first-rate scholars all, do not keep up their reading and do not write."

The Simple Life

The chapter on Chinese character is divided into these most enlightening topics: Mellowness, Patience, Indifference, Old Roguery, Pacificism, Contentment, Humor, and Conservatism. No wonder the civilization of the nation has ripened and lasted a long time! "The true end, the Chinese have decided in a singularly clear manner, lies in the enjoyment of a simple life, especially the family life, and in harmonious social relationships."

Considering the relationships between men and women: "Something in the Chinese blood never quite gave woman her due from primeval times." Yet women ruled their civilization in earlier history through the social system of matriarchy. Women recognized their power in marriage and all women were given the right to marry, even slave girls.

"To a Chinese nothing is more striking than that the statue of a woman should be placed high up in the harbour of New York. . . . and when he learns that the woman there does not represent the feminine but the idea of liberty, he is still more shocked. Why should liberty be represented by a woman?"

But the Chinese find fault with Western attitudes toward marriage. "There was a time even in the West when motherhood and bearing and rearing children were not despised by society or by the women themselves. . . . To bring a child into the world and lead him and guide him with her mother's wisdom into manhood is enough work for any human being in a sane-minded society. Why she should be regarded as 'dependent' on man either socially or economically because she can do this noble work, and do it better than man, is a notion that is difficult to grasp."

Turning toward politics in China. To the American mind it has long been hard to grasp the rapid change of rulers in China, men who took power by force of arms and bribery. This results from the idea, so old that it is almost a legend, that government should be by gentlemen and not by law. It is only recently that popular regard has developed for the regulations of the affairs of men by law instead of by the opinion of the individuals who might hold power in each community.

No "Ism" For Him

"Some fifty years ago the Chinese were impressed only by European gun-boats; some thirty years ago they were impressed by the Western political system; about twenty years ago they discovered that the West even had a very good literature, and now some people are making the slow discovery that the West has even a better social consciousness and better social manners. . . . That is a rather large morsel for an old and proud nation to swallow but perhaps China is big enough to swallow it."

Mr. Lin says that the Chinese must work things out for themselves. "Nor can I accept, for that matter, any "ism", for I have seen how foreign "isms", even the most fast-dyed and fadeless kind, lose colour in a Chinese laundry, and give off only a stinking laundry steam odour". Strong language, but you should read the rest!

I think we can learn a lot by studying China in perspective.

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(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

A WEEK OF WAR

Lull Before The Storm

By N. G. JOG

AUGUST 8.

There is a lull in the military situation in the Eastern Front as also in the political situation in the Far East. It looks like the proverbial lull before the storm.

An intensive manouevring for positions has been going on for the last week behind the scenes from Smolensk to Singapore and from Washington to Tokyo. Viewed in this light, even Churchill's mystery visit to Roosevelt appears less as a sensation in it self than as a prelude to some startling developments in the near future. We seem to be on the eve of another climacteric of war.

There is a saying that one who excuses himself, accuses himself. That is exactly what has happened to Hitler's wanton invasion of Russia. Seven out of the ten weeks in which the eastern operations were to be brought to a victorious conclusion are already over. The Nazis have not yet captured Moscow, nor Leningrad, nor Kiev, which they claimed to have approached almost a month ago.

What the German Panzer divisions failed to achieve, the Berlin propaganda broadcasts are trying to explain away. Territory is now said to be of no importance to the Nazis. What they desire in Russia is not more "lebensraum" but the final annihilation of the Red Army. The very stubborn resistance of the latter so far is held as "a striking proof of the degree to which Soviet military power constitutes a military danger to Germany and Europe".

Irreparable Losses

The myrmidons of Dr. Goebbels are, indeed, excelling themselves in the stories they are disseminating in order to allay public apprehension in the Reich. Why has it taken such an unconscionably long time for the matchless German army to defeat the Soviet? Because the Russians—darn them!—fight long after they were clearly, demonstrably and hopelessly defeated, thus forcing the Germans to continue the process of physical destruction.

This is excellent. But the catechism does not end here. Its brilliant author proceeds:—Bolshevism has killed the souls and religion of Russians. They did not, therefore, fear physical death and what comes after death. This eastern war, he added, was an endless killing!

Not of the Russians alone, however! They are giving as good as they receive and the real explanation of the deadlock on eastern front lies in this that the Germans have had to pay heavily for every inch of their advance on the Russian soil. The Soviet Information Bureau puts the casualties at a million and a half. Two independent American observers assessed them, (on the basis of incontrovertible evidence from German official sources) at one million killed, wounded or captured for the first three weeks of fighting alone.

The Fuehrer is lavish with human fodder. This terrible holocaust must have nevertheless told even upon this twentieth century Attila. We must note in this connection that it was the cream of the Re'schwehr, the crack SS regiments and the flower of the mechanized forces which have suffered the most grievous losses in the present campaign—losses which will prove literally irreparable.

It is those losses which really account for the deadlock on the Eastern front. The Nazis may make a virtue of necessity and profess that their real plan is not to advance on Moscow but to encircle Ukraine and to strike towards the Caucasus. But this is at best a secondary and subsidiary plan and its adoption will be a virtual confession of the failure of the invasion.

Hitler Is Licked!

The next two weeks are thus going to be extremely critical as much for Germany as for Russia. It is likely that the Nazis may make one last Herculean effort to lift their war machine out of the bog in which it has floundered and to drive it to the Russian capital. Hitler has still mighty resources at his disposal and he may risk them all on one gigantic gamble—and pull it off as he has done so often in the past.

But if he fails, it will mark the turn of the tide for him. Then it will be the beginning of the end of Nazi Empire. American military authorities are already suggesting that Hitler is licked. He lost the air war last year when the Luftwaffe was decisively defeated in British skies. So far, however, he was supreme on land and was almost deemed invincible. If the Russians hold grimly for another few weeks, they will be helped by autumn rains and after that by the dreaded snows of winter.

There will not be a chance left for him thereafter and the end of the war will be within a measurable distance of time. Naturally Hitler will not relish such a prospect and he will try his utmost to get out of the present bog. That is why one should be prepared for a savage storm to follow the present lull.

"Realistic" Outlook

As on the Eastern Front, so also in the Far East. There is an apparent stillness in the atmosphere there, too. But it is temporary and it is deceptive. Japan is still protesting her innocence and loudly complaining that her intentions are very much misunderstood by the world at large and by the United States particularly.

Simultaneously she is quitely making her preparations and dispositions with an eye on all eventualities. Her occupation of the bases in Indo-China is now complete and it is significant that some of those outposts lie right on the Thailand—Indo-China frontier. Not only that but a new naval and air base is also reported to be under construction in the Toule Sap sector.

The meaning of this proximity is not lost upon Thailand, where a new "realistic" outlook is dawning as it dawned upon the Balkan States when Hitler's big battalions were massed on their borders. The Thai Government is vainly underlining its good relations with all her neighbours and it has also made a gesture of moving its own forces to the border.

Unfortunately it will be no more than a gesture. The grant of a sixteen million yen credit by the Thai Banking Syndicate to the Yokohama Specie Bank is an unmistakable economic pointer to the political dominance of Tokyo over Bangkok. There are also reports that a demand is being made for a virtual monopoly of Thai rubber, tin and rice in exchange for territorial concessions.

Between Scylla And Charybdis

Will the new "realistic" outlook persuade Thailand to enrol herself as a member of the "New Order" in the Far East? Or will she fight for her national integrity? In either case her lot appears extremely unenviable. She knows perfectly well what Japan will do if there is the least resistance to her diplomatic pressure. On the other hand both the United States and Britain have now made it perfectly plain what their reactions will be if Thai compromises her independent status in any way.

The categorical and concurrent manner in which both Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Cordell Hull spoke on this issue shows that the A.B.C.D. front has definitely made up its mind to face whatever situation confronts them in the South Pacific. The era of appeasement has been followed by economic sanctions. But the present phase is only a preliminary to real war.

The democracies have at last become wise to the technique of totalitarian aggression. They are not likely to wait for any formal declaration of hostilities. If Japan moves into Thailand, so will they. The fact that the Singapore office of the Ministry of Information should proclaim that all preparations are ready to smash any Japanese attempt to cut the Burma Road or move further westwards is a clear indicator that the days of kid-glove diplomacy are over.

Russia Is Ready

It is hinted that Japan may strike at Russia in view of those developments in the south. There have been well-authenticated reports of heavy troop movements towards the north and the Japanese garrisons in Manchukuo and northern Korea are said to be considerably reinforced now. These preparations need not necessarily be of an offensive nature however. Japan will not move in Siberia unless she knows for certain that the Soviet is cracking up.

Russia, moreover, is quite prepared for all developments. Her Far Eastern army is highly efficient and thoroughly independent. As many as 30 divisions were so long garrisoned in Siberia and even if a few of them are now moved to the west, there is a sufficiently large force still left to pick up the Japanese gauntlet.

The present lull in the Far East will last just as long as it takes Japan to make up her mind whether to strike south or north. Diplomatic observers in Shanghai expect Japanese action in Thailand within three weeks. By then, not merely will Japan have consolidated her new holding in Indo-China but the Russo-German war, too, will have entered into a decisive phase. The storm should burst about that time.

Menaka Ballet At Poona

DANCE INTERPRETATION OF KALIDASA

(FROM A POONA CORRESPONDENT.)

Praise for the pariseworthy is a delightful duty. Such opportunities arise very occasionally; but the satisfaction is that they do arise once in a way at least!

Menaka, the internationally celebrated exponent of Indian Dance, thrilled us last week-end with her entertainments. Menaka is not a stranger to Poona. She was here previously and helped us to experience the rapture of her dance-exhibitions. But then one cannot but admire the manner in which she is marching from success. Each time we see her performances we derive fresh delight and note new significance.

Advancing years seem to leave their mark on Menaka's physical appearance; but increasing experience is helping to blossom her inherent faculties into greater and greater perfection. Wearing her age very lightly she dances as though she is the daughter of Dawn! Her limbs tingle with agility; her eyes tell tales of the distant past; her expressions speak eloquently of half-forgotten glories; the very shadows that she casts are resonant with life!

As she dances and dances, wearing gossamer patterns of exquisite delicacy and significant suggestion, there parades before our eyes the picturesque pageant of the whole heritage of ancient Hindu Dance—filled with the splendour of colour and costume, movement and music. Not even the shadow of a doubt need be there as to the excellent manner in which she has caught the spirit and symbolism of the ancient authentic dance of India. In these days when Dancers and Dancing Institutes are cropping up like mushrooms, when every alternate person whom you meet makes it a point to talk of the art of dancing—not knowing all the while what he is babbling about, when both artistes and audiences are pursuing perverse ways, and that in the name of renaissance—in days like these, it is indeed something more than refreshing to find an atriste like Menaka devoting all her energy and enthusiasm to keep unsullied our ancient tradition in Dance.

A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT.

The Dance-interpretation of Kalidasa's "Malavikagnimitram," which the Menaka Ballet gave on the opening night on Friday, August 1, is a unique one. No other troupe, as far as I know, has attempted such a welcome experiment with such singular success. To present a masterpiece of a play entirely through the medium of dance and keep alive its spirit and appeal—this, indeed, is really remarkable. The characters of the play came out of their cold storage of time and acted their way into our hearts through their silent but musical movements! That Dance and Drama should be married with such wonderful effect is a matter for genuine rejoicing. To Menaka goes the credit of doing something which others of her kind have not done and that with really remarkable result.

That Menaka should undertake the onerous responsibility of founding the Nrittyalayam at Khandala, an institution for the preservation, promotion and propagation of the Indian classical dance—speaks volumes of her indomitable enthusiasm to spread the message of art and bring 'Ananda' within the reach of yearning aspirants. May Menaka's centre grow from more to more and scatter the fragrance of "Nritya Nirajan"

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Enrol at once Saraswati Commercial Institute Parel. Imparts, Expert, Coaching, Shorthand Typewriting, etc. Charges moderate up-to-date equipments. 14892

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A GREAT GLAMOUR MUSICAL OF 1941

RANJIT'S
Stirring
Social
Held over
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SHADI

The picture of your dreams—full of Romance & Thrills

Director:
JAYANT DESAI

Cast:
MADHURI MOTILAL,
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Daily at 4, 7, 10 p. m.
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OPERA HOUSE

POIGNANT PICTURE of the PLIGHT OF POVERTY!

NAVYUG'S
Star-Studded
Social

Amrit

Story V. S. Khandekar
Direction Winayak
Photography: Pandurang Naik

8th WEEK AT
CENTRAL
Today: Marathi 1, 9-45 p.m.
Hindi: 4, 7 p.m. .

For Healthy ENTERTAINMENT
See
SUDAMA'S
Hilarious Comedy
HOLIDAY in BOMBAY
3rd WEEK
At
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 1-30 on Sat. Sun. & Holidays

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Wanted influential Agents to sell the remaining shares of Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., of 3 and 4, Hare St., Calcutta. Dividend paid 10% on the first working year. Authorised Capital Rs. 25 lacs. Subscribed Capital Rs. 8,50,000|-. Paid-up Capital Rs. 2,45,000|-. The Syndicate has commenced its own building construction on Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. Apply to Mg. Director.

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Make Double, temporary secured investment. 6% guaranteed with profit Gangulee Brothers, Gopalpur. G|M. (14795)

ROMANTIC ESCAPE OF BRITISH ARMY CAPTAIN

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 8.

After walking 1,000 miles—all by night—a British Army Captain, taken prisoner by the Germans following the fall of France, has arrived here after 14 months.

Captured in June 1940 the Officer escaped by diving into a hay field one day and made towards English Channel with two other British Officers.

They found a ten-foot canoe in which they set off to England but the canoe sank and they had to swim back.

Near Boulogne the Captain saw Germans with hands tied behind their heads undergoing punishment drill for refusing to embark nn invasion boats.

Subsequently, he saw bodies being loaded into lorries and told by the French that they were victims of the attempt to invade Britain when two ships packed with troops had been sunk.

The Captain then parted from his companions and made for the south. On one occasion while shaving in an unoccupied house, he was confronted by five Germans but pretended to be the French owner and ordered them. out.

They went without seeing his battledress apread out in the backroom. Continuing southwards he slept in the day time and walked by night while the French in occupied territory shared their meagre rations with him.

Once hiding in a hayshed a German was about to stick a pitchfork in the hay covering the officer—but suddenly changed his mind. On the demarcation line between occupied and unoccupied France the officer was arrested but escaped from an upper room by removing the window.

At another place he was also arrested and he pretended to be insane and was kept in an asylum for two months, then later transferred to a concentration camp where he esvaped again and finally arrived at a point where he was able to join a ship which brought him here.—Reuter.

19 NINETEENTH WEEK!
Golden Cascades of Glorious Melody
In this Superbly produced Drama by India's ace director NITIN BOSE

Lagan
Starring:
SAIGAL
KANAN
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New Theatres' Social Epic!
MINERVA
Daily: 4-15, 7, & 10 P.M. Sat. Sun at 1-15 p.m

SONG-FILLED-
LAUGH-FILLED
HEART-TUGGING DRAMA!

ATRE
PICTURES'
"Victory"
Hit

CHARANO-KI DASI
(HINDI)
PAYACHI DASI (Marathi)
8th WEEK
AT
NEW WEST END
MARATHI: To-day 2, 7-15 p. m.
HINDI: To-day 4-30, 10 p. m.

FACTORIES ACT AMENDMENT

Bill Before Central Assembly To Give Rectification Powers To Provincial Govts.

SIMLA, Apg. 8.

A bill to amend in certain respects the Factories Act, 1934, which it is proposed to introduce in the next session of the Legislative Assembly has been published in the Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1941.

The amendment concerns the power of Provincial Governments to declare as factories particular places, which are not already governed by the Act says a communique.

Section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, has been found defective in two respects. In the first place a notification under sub-section (1) can apply only to such factories as were in existence on the date of the notification and not to factories similar in all respects, which may be established subsequently (though of course such later established factories could be notified separately), Secondly, factories once brought under the scope of the act by virtue of a notification under Sub-setion (1) may subsequently cease to be under it by the operation of the provisions in Sub-section (3), if they employ less than 10 workers continuously for 12 months and if a factory goes out of the ambit of the Act in this manner, a fresh notification will be necessary to bring it back within the Act, when it again employs more than ten persons.

The bill, which is intended to remedy these defects, seeks to give power to Provincial Governments to enable them to notify once for all the application of the provisions of the Act to any specified classes of establishments employing ten more persons.

The bill follows the conclusions arrived at by the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January, 1941. The Bills is now published for general information and well in advance of its introduction in the Assembly to enable interested persons to study its provisions carefully.—A. P.

WHEN U. P. LEADS

Retail Prices Of Food-stuffs Fixed

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

The District Magistrate of Lucknow has, under the Defence of India Rules, fixed the wholesale and retail prices of some essential foodstuffs, such as wheat, barley and grams within the municipal limits and the cantonment.

The prices are to remain in force until further orders. Any one selling at higher rates or refusing to sell at these rates, or withholding stocks, will be liable to prosecution. Dealers are warned that any attempt to sell impure or adulterate grain will be treated as an evasion of the orders fixing prices.—A. P.

Zafrullah Khan For Bangalore

MADRAS, August 8.

To meet the Hon. Sir H Muhammad Zafrulah Khan, member, Governor-General's Executive Council, Kumara Rajah Sir M A. Muthia Chettiar of Chettinad gave a dinner at Chetinad House to-night.

Sir Zafrullah Khan arrived in Madras by Bombay Express this evening and left the same night for Bangalore by Bangalore mail.—A. P.

Calcutta: August 8: The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, met Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, at the premises of the Chamber to-day when various questions were discussed.

Japan Hesitates On Brink Of War!

Will America Take Initiative In Declaring War?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
Will he declare war upon Japan?

Soviet Prepares As Tokyo Rushes Forces To Manchukuo

FRENCH INDO-CHINA UNDER NIPPON'S THUMB

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, August 8.

It would not be surprising if President Roosevelt found it necessary to declare war against Japan though maintaining the 'status quo' in relations with Germany.

ONE MORE WEEK AND.....

No more than a week for the present uncertainty finally being ended either way is being given. One factor likely to deter Japan from taking the plunge is the undoubted superiority of Britain's air force in the East it is stated authoritatively to-day.

SOVIET READY

Further information as regards Russian forces in Vladivostok confirms the belief that the Soviet has maintained over a million strong army of the best quality with best equipments to deal with Japan if need arises. It is reliably understood in London that during the recent clashes with Japanese forces Russian troops undoubtedly proved superior in every respect.

VICHY BOWS TO TOKYO?

TOKYO, Aug. 9.

All indications point to early French recognition of the Chinese puppet National Government, according to the Saigon correspondent of the newspaper "Nichi Nichi." The correspondent says that the French Indo-China authorities are meanwhile co-operating in suppressing anti-Japanese and pro-Chungking activities among the Chinese, especially at Cholon, which was formerly a hot-bed of Chungking intrigues.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S TRIP "UNEVENTFUL"

Working On Official Papers On Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

The President is enjoying an "uneventful trip" says today's despatch from the yacht 'Potomac'

President Roosevelt is described as having spent most of to-day working on official papers.

The message said, "the cruise is uneventful. The weather continues fair," and added that the 'Potomac' and its escorting naval cutter 'Calypso' "moved close inshore to-day and received fuel, water and provisions." No reference is made to the position of the "Potomac".—Reuter.

CRUISE TO LAST FOR A FEW DAYS

WASHINGTON: The cruise in the 'Potomac' is expected to continue at least until early next week, but no destination is mentioned. All members of the party are sunburnt.—Reuter.

GOVT. ASKED TO TAKE OVER DRY DOCKS

KEARNY (Newjersey), Aug. 9.

Mr. Peter Flying, vice-President of the local Congress of Industrial Organisation Union has asked the Federal Government to take over the strikebound yards of the Federal Shipbuilding Dry Dock Company "and operate them in the interests of national defence".—Reuter.

NAZI PROPAGANDA SUSPENDED IN ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 7.

The German Ambassador, at the request of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, has handed over three parcels containing a wireless transmitting set which was seized some days ago in the diplomatic baggage of a high official of the German Embassy in Buenos Aires.

He had taken the baggage with him to Lima, Peru, but, as it exceeded the weight allowed by the Peruvian authorities, he had to send several trunks back by air to Argentina where suspicion was aroused and the transmitter found.

The three parcels now handed over have been forwarded to the Federal Judge in Cordoba.

At the same time the German Ambassador has assured the Argentine Foreign Ministry that his Government has agreed to suspend Axis propaganda in Argentine.—Reuter.

DOESN'T THINK THERE WILL BE WAR

Japanese Diplomat Arrives In Sydney

SYDNEY, August 8.

With all Japanese signs painted out the Japanese liner "Kasima Maru" arrived at Sydney today from Yokohama eight days late. While cruising north of Australia she was boarded by a boat a Dutch destroyer. After seeking the latest news the Japanese Consul-General Itsuo Goto, who together with the Second Secretary of the Japanese Legation Fukushima was among the passengers, stated, "If there is going to be war I have no business to come here but I do not think there will be a war because of the fact that my Government has sent me to Sydney". Also aboard were fifty-three Poles who escaped across Russia to Japan.—Reuter.

THAILAND TO FIGHT FOR NEUTRALITY

BANGKOK, August 9.

Thailand will fight if necessary to carry out a policy of strict neutrality, announces an official communique.

Japan has decided to raise her legation here to the status of an Embassy and the appointment of the first Japanese Ambassador to Thailand may be expected shortly. Hitherto Japan's chief diplomatic representative here like those of other powers has held the rank of Minister.—Reuter

"MEIYO" INTERCEPTED BY JAPANESE NAVY

2,000 Barrels Of Oil Confiscated At Yangtse River Port

SHANGHAI, August 7.

With a cargo of 2,000 barrels of oil, which has been confiscated, the American tanker "Meiyo" owned by the Socony Company of New York has been intercepted by the Japanese navy at a Yangtse river port to-day according to a Japanese spokesman.

The reason for confiscation, he stated, was that the oil was intended for guerilla warfare in the Yangtse Delta. "Meiyo" which was under charter to the Chinese, will be returned to the Socony Company.—Reuter.

Polish Mission In Moscow

MOSCOW, August 8.

The Polish Military Mission has arrived, headed by the famous General Bohuszyszko.—Reuter.

Japan To Reorganize Exports

TOKYO, August 8.

As a result of the freezing of Japanese credits by Britain and the United States Japanese Rayon reporters met at Osaka and approved of a plan to establish an "association for re-adjusting the export of rayon goods." It is understood, says the Japanese Domei Agency, that the new association will give financial aid to exporters forced to "shelve goods designed for exports."—Reuter.

Foreign Troops Patrol Streets In Shanghai

Strategic Points Guarded

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.

All foreign armed forces in Shanghai have been mobilised as a precautionary measure in view of the approaching anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities near the city between Japanese and Chinese forces in Mid-August 1937.

United States Marines and the Shanghai volunteer corps began patrolling the streets on Friday to guard the strategic points in the international settlement.

Meanwhile, barbed wire barricades have been placed along the settlement boundaries as well as at important streets between sections.

It will be recalled that Japanese troops and naval units assembled near Shanghai on August 11, and 14, 1937. Chinese aircraft attempted to bomb the Japanese flagship "Izumo".

The next day the Japanese began to land with a sea and air offensive.

TYPHOON IN SHANGHAI

TOKYO, Aug. 9.

A typhoon raging to-day in the port of Shanghai led the Customs Officials there to advise all ships to postpone sailings, says a Shanghai dispatch to the Japanese news agency.

Streets in Shanghai were flooded, electric wires brought down, shop windows broken and trees uprooted. Considerable damage is feared.—Reuter.

ON THE MANCHUKUO BORDER

Japanese Rush Reinforcements

LONDON, August 9.

It is now authoritatively established in London that Japanese reinforcements which have been rushed to the Manchukuo border number about a hundred thousand men. These are additional to the quarter million men which the Japanese have had in garrison on the Manchukuo border for some time.—Reuter.

RAGHAVENDRA RAO COMING TO INDIA

Noon's Successor Not Yet Appointed

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, August 9.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao is leaving for India sometime next week. Mr Hassan Suhrawardy is accompanying him on three months' leave. It is understood till Sir H. Suhrawardy reaches New Delhi there will be no announcement about Sir Feroz Khan Noon's successor as High Commissioner in London. It is likely Sir Feroz Khan Noon will continue in London at least for a few more weeks.

QUEEN TO BROADCAST TO AMERICA

SIMLA, August 9.

Her Majesty the Queen will broadcast to America at 1-30 a.m. (I.S.T.) on Monday August 11. The broadcast will be carried for India and the Far East on 31.75 metres. Recordings of the talk will be given by the B. B. C. at 11-30 a.m. and 5-45 p.m. (I.S.T.) same day on the 19 and 16, 19 and 25 metre bands respectively.—A. P.

Jugoslavia Revolts!

Nazi Agents For Iran

Turkish Anxiety About Situation In Middle East

LONDON, August 9.

Reuter's Special Correspondent in Ankara writes:—

Two high officials of the German Gestapo have arrived by a special plane at Istanbul. They have been in the closest tough with the German Ambassador von Papen and are now reported to be leaving for Iran shortly.

German activities in Iran have already created uneasiness throughout the Middle East which has not abated by the above news. The Turkish attitude towards Iran is clear. The Turks want to see a neutral Iran which with the other members of the Saadabad Pact would form a bastion of peace. The Turks are admittedly nervous about the Iranian situation but hope that the Iranian Government in the days ahead will be able to reserve peace and remain neutral.—Reuter.

Berlin Threat To Iran Denied

ROME, August 8.

A Berlin telegram to the Official Italian News Agency says, authoritative quarters in Berlin give an emphatic denial to reports that the Government of the Reich had threatened to break off diplomatic relations with Iran, should Iran proceed to expulsion of Germans from that country.—Reuter.

PEDLARS BANNED FROM CAIRO STREETS

CAIRO, August 9.

Famous itinerant pedlars who hawk anything from postcards to bales of silk may shortly disappear from the city, police have decided to ban them from all principal streets and relegate them to special markets.

Thousands of Imperial troops daily visiting Cairo found the pedlars' importunities and flagrant demands for 'baksheesh' somewhat tiresome and the police have now decided to end the nuisance.

Numbers of evacuees from Alexandria and the Suez Canal zone passed through Cairo to-day and yesterday in special trains bound for upper Egypt.

People's restaurants here are serving 8,000 meals daily for evacuees from raided areas. The Under-Secretary for Health, Hasanein Bey, interviewed to-day praised the assistance given by the Imperial troops who provided transport and ambulances for air raid victims.—Reuter.

Obliterating "V" For Canada Post-Offices

OTTAWA, August 9.

Metropolitan post offices throughout Canada are to use obliterating stamp-bearing letter "V" followed by the Morse code sign for "V".—Reuter.

Guerrillas Defy Nazi Terror

Mass Shootings Fail To Check Patriotic Campaign

RAILWAY BRIDGES BLOWN UP

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9.

The open revolt in Jugoslavia against the German occupation force reported from Moscow finds confirmation in authoritative Jugoslav circles here. These report that the resistance of the Jugoslavs and especially the Serbs is increasing daily in violence.

The position has now been reached when the occupation authorities are masters only in the larger towns while all smaller places in all hilly districts are in the hands of guerrilas who are destroying German troops and reserves of munitions and food. In Montegro Sandjak and Herzogovina no less than fifty thousand guerrilla fighters are operating while in northern Bosnia a revolt of the Serbs has broken out and fierce fighting is taking place in Krajina, Kordun and Lika. Interruptions in the railway traffic are becoming increasingly serious.

The harvest is being destroyed in entire provinces while in other districts food is being hoarded. Near Pirot on the railway line between Nish and Sofia an important tunnel has been blown up. German reprisals have been ruthless. In Belgrade 216 persons have been shot, the city has been fined ten million dieas, and martial law has been introduced. In Vojvodina ninety people were shot for destroying foodstuffs.

REIGN OF TERROR

There is regular fighting in Bosnia between Serb guerrillas and German occupation troops. The Serbs are holding out in almost impenetrable fastnesses of the Bosnian mountains using arms and munitions hidden by the Serb Army during its retreat. Nightly sorties surprise German patrols and carry out acts of sabotage, even blowing up important railway bridges. The Germans are carrying out a methodical reign of terror. Mass shootings and widescale arrests are daily occurrences.—Reuter.

(ALSO SEE PAGE 18)

11 ENEMY FIGHTERS DESTROYED

LONDON, August 9.

R.A.F. fighters destroyed eleven enemy fighters on Saturday afternoon.—Reuter.

RUMANIA GETS RESTIVE

Resentment Against Antonescu And Germans

LISBON, August 9.

Rumania has already lost one hundred thousand troops on the Eastern Front, according to information from reliable sources. General Antonescu has asked for German reinforcements. The losses have caused great depression throughout Rumania where there have been manifestations against General Antonescu in most important towns.—Reuter.

ANTI-AMERICAN WAVE IN NAZI-LAND

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Germany has issued a decree ordering that all property in the Reich belonging to America, her possessions or American citizens or persons permanently residing in America must be notified to the Finance Ministry, states the German wireless.

"AMERICAN TERROR METHODS"

The German press campaign against the United States has even thrust news of the Russian war into the background, says the Zurich paper Basler Nachrichten's Berlin correspondent. The United States is depicted as aiming at military and political domination of South America.

U. S. TO OCCUPY DAKAR AND AZORES?

The Deusche Allgemeine Zeitung announces that the South American states are being forced "by North American terror methods to contribute to the destruction of their own freedom and economic future." The correspondent adds that these "revelations" have only succeeded in emphasising the already existing close contact between the United States and the whole of South America.

The German press also gives publicity to stories that the United States is about to occupy Dakar and the Azores.—Reuter.

SHORTER RATIONS FOR GERMANS

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

A hint that German civilians will have to do with shorter rations is given by a Nazi newspaper the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt."

"The public must understand the necessity for sacrificing some of their rations", states the paper. It adds, "German armies at present are fighting under the greatest difficulties and must be well fed. The whole nation must understand that this eastern war is more arduous than all the other campaigns and is obliging the German High Command to keep up their fighting strength by the issue of extra rations."—Reuter.

Continue Struggle, You Will Be Freed

M. Spaak's Appeal To People In Belgium

LONDON, August 8.

"Bear up—we are coming." This was the keynote of a broadcast message from London by M. Spaak, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Belgians in their homeland.

"I have good news for you. Good news of war, good news of the situation in Belgium. The war is not yet won, but England and her Allies cannot lose.

In the name of all free Belgians, your parents, your sons, your friends, M. Spaak declared, "I entreat you: Resist, resist, resist. All Belgians here are proud of you. Your country will be freed".—Reuter.

"BERLIN CANNOT DECEIVE US"

Latin American Episode & Japan's Encirclement Are Pure Propaganda, Says Cordell Hull

WASHINGTON, August 8.

A statement that Germany was looking with longing eyes to the Western hemisphere for further conquests was made by Mr. Cordell Hull at a press conference to-day.

He added that Japan alone was responsible for any encirclement of herself in the Pacific. Mr. Cordell Hull was commenting on the statement by official spokesmen in Berlin and Tokyo in which the former referred to the German campaign to expose President Roosevelt's "ruthless power politics" in Latin America, and the latter asserted that Britain, China, United States and the Netherlands were encircling Japan.

Mr. Hull described the Berlin claim, "as a transparent piece of propaganda which would not deceive any country in the Western Hemisphere". It came, he added, from the group representing a government which had ruthlessly seized 15 countries in Europe.

BURMA PREPARED FOR DEFENCE

Journalists Inspect Military Areas In Rangoon

RANGOON, Aug. 9.

A remarkable visual proof of the great developments in Burma's defence services was afforded to a party of journalists who visited the military area near Rangoon. Impressions of the tour surpassed anything that might have been imagined by those who know Rangoon in peacetime.

It is obvious that what was seen could only give the roughest idea of the general disposition of the troops and armaments all over Burma, and the latest equipment which is regularly arriving.

Many useful reinforcements also arrived from other parts of the Empire, particularly India and the United Kingdom. The silence that characterised the Burman war effort was in fact only a measure of efficiency to which her defence has keyed up.—A. P.

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT

Official Historian Appointed

SIMLA, Agust 9.

It is learnt that an official Historian of India's war effort has been appointed. He is Mr. G. Mackworth Young, whose appointment on special duty with the Defence Deparment is announced in the "Gazette of India" this week.—A. P.

Enemy Subjects To Be Made To Work

Austrians, Germans, Italians Registered To Help Allied Cause

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The industrial registration of Austrians, Germans and Italians will be carried out by the Ministry for Labour and National Service during the fortnight beginning next Monday.

With certain exceptions every man between the ages of 16 and 65 and every woman between 16 and 50 must register.

The object is to enable the best use to be made of the services of a large body of Austrians, Germans and Italians in Great Britain who are well disposed to the Allied cause.

German authorities in Bohemia and Moravia, Reuter learns, in Czechoslovak circles, have suppressed nine of 18 Czech daily newspapers. Altogether the Germans have suppressed 520 newspapers and periodicals out of 1,700 including the journal of the Czech museum which was established over 100 years ago.—Reuter.

500,000 Nazis Killed In Russian War!

FRENCH FRONTIER, August 9.

According to a German source the total number of Germans already killed in the Russian campaign is 500,000. No figures are given for wounded or prisoners.—Reuter.

NAZIS HEADING FOR ODESSA

Some Progress In South Ukraine; Stalemate Elsewhere

LONDON, Aug. 9.

New sensational claims regarding "the destruction of Russian formations" have been announced to-day in a "special" German High Command 'communique.' This time it is asserted that, following encirclement, Russian formations sixty miles south-east of Smolensk have been destroyed and 38,000 Russian captured together with a vast number of armoured cars, guns and other war materials. In addition the Germans claim the capture of Korosten in the Ukraine.

The Russian communique to-day gives no fresh news, merely recording fighting along practically the entire front.

HEADING FOR ODESSA

In authoritative quarters in London it is believed that the Germans have made some progress in Southern Ukraine where their aim is thought to be the Black Sea port of Odessa but there is no disposition here to attach much importance to the latest manifestation of German inclination to publish astronomical figures as "evidence" of their achievements.

CANDOUR AND CONFIDENCE

It is noteworthy that apart from Southern Ukraine there is no material change anywhere in the vast front between the Baltic and the Black Sea. Messages from Moscow emphasise that whereas the Germans make vast claims and are silent on their own losses the Russians have published candid admissions of their losses. This candour is generally regarded as a sign of confidence and strength on Russia's part. The Russians put their own losses at six hundred thousand.

FLARE-UP IN POLAND

A message received to-day from the French frontier quoted a German source as giving the German dead at five hundred thousand. Other messages reaching London indicate that Polish resistance to the German occupying force has recently flared up, adding greatly to the admitted difficulties which the Germans are already experiencing at the hands of the Russian guerrillas. If this new resistance spreads it may have considerable effect on Germany's long exposed lines of communication across Poland to the Eastern Front.

RUSSIANS BOMB BERLIN

Berlin was apparently bombed by Russian aircraft during Friday night for the second night in succession. Russian reports on this are not yet available and German version naturally makes light of the affair. The possible effect on Berlin of being bombed both by British and Russian airmen has been the subject of speculation.—Reuter.

German Claim

BERLIN, August 9.

A special German Communique claims the destruction of Soviet formation encircled sixty miles south-east of Smolensk. The Communique says that more than 38,000 prisoners, 250 armoured cars, 359 guns and further war materials were captured.—Reuter.

Vichy To Sell-Out Again?

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT GERMANY'S LATEST DEMANDS: REACTION IN FRENCH MOROCCO

VICHY, August 9.

The defence of Africa is presumed by political observers to be the main subject to be discussed at a meeting of the Vichy Cabinet Ministers this afternoon, states the Official Vichy News Agency. The presence in Vichy of both General Weygand and Admiral Darlan, just back from Paris, will give this meeting "a special interest" states the News Agency which adds that discussions of African defence will be "within the framework of the principles laid down in Vichy's note to the United States."

DE GAULLE MOVEMENT GAIN STRENGTH

Anxiety is growing throughout French Morocco over the Petain Government's attitude towards the Axis powers more especially Japan according to reports from Casablanca. The surrender of French Indo-China is reported to have had the immediate effect; in Casablanca—Rabat, Meknes, Fez and Marrakesch—of strengthening the pro-de Gaulle movement—a fact which is apparently greatly pre-occupying the High Commissioner, General Nogues. General Nogues and Admiral Darlan, it appears, do not see eye to eye but it is believed that Darlan is hesitating to act against the High Commissioner because of the great esteem in which he is held by the Sultan of Morocco and French subjects. Any action by Admiral Darlan might, it is considered, precipitate a definite movement in favour of the Free French.

The centre of Axis propaganda is at present the Armistice Commission. "Tourists" in French African towns are trying to create hostility to the French people and French mandate but this manoeuvre appears to have met with little success. If Vichy permits any German interference in the administration of French Morocco, the Free French movement, it is felt, will be further strengthened.

VICHY REJECTS GERMAN DEMANDS?

"The Times" New York Correspondent cabled on August 3:

Dispatches from Vichy and Berne state that Marshal Petain and his Cabinet have unequivocally rejected the new German demands that the Vichy Government should reorganize the Ministry of War and the Ministry of the Interior and that they should give Germany the right to "protect" Dakar, Casablanca and other French bases in North Africa from "the imperialistic designs of Foreign Powers." One of these dispatches which got through what is described as a rigid censorship asserted that the demands had been included in a written threat to treat France, in the event of a refusal, no longer as a collaborator but only as a conquered nation. According to this report, a message brought from Paris by Fernand de Brinon, the Vichy Government's Delegate to the occupying forces, demanded also that Laval should be restored to power.

SELL-OUT IMMINENT?

Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan are getting ready for some kind of sell-out to Germany in North Africa, writes W N. Ewer in the "Daily Herald".

Just what it is not clear. But it is something which they do not believe Weygand, the High Commissioner for French North Africa, will approve.

Petain has suddenly issued a decree giving Darlan "full responsibility" for all African policy.

Weygand is to take his directions from Darlan.—Reuter.

ANTHONY EDEN

His statement has reassured Turkey.

Eden's Statement In Turkish Press

ANKARA, August 8.

Mr. Eden's statement in Parliament reaffirming British loyalty to the Anglo-Turkish treaty is splashed on the front pages of Turkish newspapers

It has given profound satisfaction here and has countered Nazi efforts to spread baseless suspicions.—Reuter.

No Request For Withdrawal Of Satyagraha

ACHARYA KRIPALANI CONTRADICTS PRESS REPORT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, informs the United Press that there is no truth in the report published in certain section of the press that Mahatma Gandhi has received a communication from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. K. N. Katju and other prominent Congressmen in the Naini Central Prison requesting Gandhiji to withdraw the Satyagraha movement in view of the grave international situation.

Acharya Kripalani characterises the report as a fabrication.—United Press.

AMNESTY TO PRISONERS

A Remote Possibility In View Of Gandhiji's Attitude

(From Our Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, August 9.

Speculations regarding amnesty of political prisoners and prospects of the appointment of non-official Advisers in Provinces are set at rest at present. Regarding the first point it is revealed that the question entirely rests with the Central Government and Provincial Governments would only carry out the Centres instructions. It is further pointed out that no Provincial Government would like to take the initiative and responsibility in its own hands unless a common policy is chalked out. Furthermore, in view of Gandhiji's present attitude amnesty to political prisoners seems a remote possibility. Regarding the second issue it is pointed out that constitutional difficulty would stand in way if M.L.A.s were appointed Non-official Advisors as the Governmnet of India Act enjoins that no legislator can hold any office of profit under Crown except of Minister or Parliamentary Secretary. Those legislators, who are anxious to be appointed as Non-official Advisers, should first resign their seats, and then seek chances.

Mr. Satyamurthi Ill

MADRAS, August 9.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M.L.A., (Central) who was transferred from the General Hospital to Madras Penetentiary last week is making slow progress in health. He is due to be released this month.—A.P.

"MASTERPIECE OF SELF-ILLUSION"

Reaction To Friday's Debate On India

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

According to the "Tribune," Fridays' Debate on India reached a high level of fatuity. Mr. Amery's speech was a masterpiece of self-illusion. These nominated gentlemen are not representative of anyone. All that has happened is the change of the colour of skins of administrators.

Molotov's Message To N. Dutt-Mazumdar

CALCUTTA, August 9.

M. Molotov, the Foreign Commissar of the Soviet Union, has sent through M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London, the following cable to Mr. Niharendu Dutt-Mazumdar, General Secretary of the Labour Party of India.

"I send you as representative of the Labour party of India my gratitude for your telegram which expresses solidarity of the Indian Labour Party with the Soviet Union fighting against Fascist aggression as well as its desire to help the Soviet Union in its struggle by all possible means.—Motolov."—Reuter.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Line Breached

BOMBAY, August 9.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Mhow, informs that the line has breached between Nimarkheri and Attar on the Malwa section of the B.B.C.I. Railway. Interruption is expected to last more than 24 hours Passengers cannot be transhipped.—A. P.

RED PLANES BOMB MILITARY OBJECTIVES NEAR BERLIN

Nazi Invincibility On Sea Is Myth

14 U-BOATS SUNK IN 44 DAYS: SOVIET REINFORCEMENTS FROM ASIATIC RUSSIA HOLD UP ENEMY

ENEMY ADMITS PROLONGED RESISTANCE LIKELY

LONDON, August 9.

Reports reaching London from Moscow state that Soviet planes have again bombed military objectives in the vicinity of Berlin.

"In forty-four days of war—from June 22 to August 4—the German navy lost 14 submarines" states an article in the "Red Fleet" mentioned by the official Russian news agency.

The article adds, "four of these submarines were blown up by mines and one sank after a collision, with a Bulgarian torpedo boat in the Black Sea. Others were sunk by the Soviet navy".

The article suggests this represents ten per cent of the total of German effectives in submarines and that German invincibility on sea is a myth which will fade away like the myth of her invincibility in the air and on the land.

Despite Germany's announcement that the Smolensk battle has been victoriously concluded, the Berlin correspondent of the "Die Tat" of Zurich writes that further German progress towards Moscow depends on the Red Army being able to bring fresh reserves into the field.

Apparently the Russians have succeeded in the technical feat of bringing up reserves from Asiatic Russia.

It is known that the Russians dispose strongest bodies of troops in the rural regions.

Stating that the Germans are again prophesying an early defeat of the Russian army, the correspondent adds, "It is realised that such a defeat would by no means imply the end of the Russo-German war.

Even then prolonged local resistances on a big scale of guerilla warfare are expected.

Russian resistance has been far stronger than expected and the Bolshevik General Staff appears to operate skilfully.

The Russian army has produced big surprises both through the unexpected quality of tenacity and the quantity of equipment"

Fantastic German Claims

The German High Command reports from the Fuehrer's headquarters state:

"The new operations announced in the last special communique have already led to the first success in the Ukraine.

The Sixth and Twelfth army as well as part of the Eighteenth army, totalling some 25 Rifle Alpine and Tank Divisions have been destroyed, as reported, by the army group under Field Marshal von Rundstedt in collaboration with the air fleet under Colonel General Loehr.

Hundred and three thousand prisoners including the Commander-in-Chief of the Sixth and Twelfth armies fell in our hands. 317 tanks, 858 guns, vast quantities of war material including more than 525 lorries and laden railway trains were seized.

The enemy suffered heavy and bloody losses amounting now to more than 200,000 men."

Soviet Air Force Attacks Enemy Posts

The following is the text of the Soviet communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau.

"On August 8 our troops fought the enemy in the direction of Kexholm, Smolensk, Korosten, Byela, Tserkov and the Estonian Sector of the front.

Our air force in co-operation with the land troops dealt blows to enemy mechanised units and infantry and attacked aircraft on his aerodromes.

On August 7 we destroyed 29 German aircraft, losing fourteen of our planes. On the afternoon of August 7 near Moscow our fighters brought down one German reconnaissance plane. Its crew was captured."

Berlin Raided

The Moscow radio states that Russian planes were over Berlin on Thursday night and that a number of incendiary bombs were dropped. All Soviet planes returned safely.

Bombs were dropped on military objectives in Berlin and high explosive bombs were also dropped, says the Moscow radio.

Damage to shipping and transports is claimed in a German bombing attack on the Russian Black Sea port of Otshkov on Thursday, according to the official German News Agency.—Reuter.

Soviet C.-In-C.'s Appeal To People In Occupied Territory

MOSCOW, August 9.

An appeal to the populations of the Soviet territory occupied by the Germans to "wreak merciless, complete and continuous vengeance on the enemy" is contained in a proclamation issued by Marshal Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief of the central front, which includes Smolensk.

"Join the guerilla detachments", declares the proclamation. "Attack behind the lines and destroy the German convoys.

Burn and destroy the bridges, cut telegraph wires and telephone lines, burn down the houses and forests where German plunderers are hiding, do not give a single ounce of food to the enemy.

Eye for eye, tooth for tooth. Our victory is near at hand".

"Blood For Blood, Death For Death"

To-day when the German High Command announces successful completion of operations in the neighbourhood of Smolensk details reach Moscow of the persistent and morale-destroying activity of guerilla and partisan bands in White Russia.

The easternmost frontier of this province is at least thirty miles to the rear of Smolensk.

Indications given by telephone from somewhere in White Russia by Comrade Aiditrov, secretary of the Provincial Communist Party show that guerillas continue to raid the German lines far in the west of this little known region which is intersected by hundreds of rivers, lakes and bogs.

The struggle in White Russia is not pretty and is one of vengeance with little quarter given or expected. Marshal Timoshenko indicates clearly the nature of this behind-the-lines struggle between partisans and German troops.

His appeal to guerillas published to-day gives the watchword "blood for blood, death for death".

Guerillas Spread

Comrade Aidinov after quoting the afore-mentioned letter from the German Officer, stated that the effectives in organised partisan bands in White Russia already amount to tens of thousands, in some hundreds of groups.

Daily more and more take to the woods and are taken into the organisation and soon the figure is expected to amount to hundreds of thousands.

Comrade Aidinov stated that many took to the woods from the first day of the war, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Dvinsk and Domachev in Brest-Litovsk district.

They have paid special attention to motor cyclists and infantry sections on the roads which they cover. After six weeks, said Comrade Aidinov, the guerillas instead of dwindling had literally spread throughout the whole countryside

Not On German Side

OSLO, Aug. 9.

Great pressure has been put on Norwegian Officers to join the Norwegian legion and support the appeal for aid in "Finland's war against the Bolsheviks", says the Norwegian telegraph agency.

The military and naval department of the Quisling ministry of justice has sent a circular letter to the thousands of officers who have taken up "a negative attitude" on this question.

A vast majority of the officers have either ignored the letter or have sent in very sharp replies. One officer explained that he was unable to serve on the German side in a war against Russia for the very simple reason that Norway had been at war with Germany since April 1940.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA IN OPEN REVOLT

Armed Clashes Between People And Nazi Troops

QUISLING STORM TROOPERS SUFFER HEAVY DEFEAT IN CONFLICT WITH CITIZENS IN OSLO: LEADER THROWN INTO SEA

MOSCOW, August 8.

An open revolt against Fascist occupation has started in Yugoslavia, according to reports arriving from that country, says the Soviet Information Bureau in a supplementary announcement following to-night's Communique.

Armed clashes between the population and the German troops have occurred in many towns and villages. Guerillas attack German garrisons, destroy communications, blow up bridges and smash food and ammunition transports.

Attempts of the occupation troops to clear the forests of Guerillas have proved unavailing, the announcement continues, Crops also are being destroyed.

The Germans have made many arrests and executions. 98 persons have been executed in Zagreb alone. The statement adds that in the streets of towns and villages the Germans shoot all suspicious persons.

Quislingite Thrown Into Sea

A clash between Norwegian patriots and Quisling storm troopers in which the latter suffered a severe defeat is reported from Sandejord on the outer Oslo Fjord, says the Norwegian telegraph agency.

The stormtroopers formed up in a body and prepared to march through the town. While they were getting ready to start, a crowd of Norwegians assembled at the other end of the street.

In closed ranks they marched against the Quislings. The leader of the stormtroopers instructed his men to attack, and about 20 obeyed. A general melee ensued in which the stormtroopers received a sound thrashing.

Then the patriots seized the leader of the stormtroopers and marched to the Quay singing the royal anthem. When they reached the quayside they threw the Quislingite into the sea.

Concentration Camp For 70

Clashes with Germans are also reported from other Norwegian towns. At Bergen 70 people have been arrested and sent to concentration camp at Ulven, following a patriotic demonstration in the course of which some members of the Wehrmacht were "insulted."

Blindly Follow Fuehrer

The difficulties experienced by the Germans in maintaining their hold on the territory occupied by Nazi forces are expressed in a letter from a German Officer intended for his home and which gives a clue to the miserable isolation into which the Germans have advanced blindly at the orders of their Fuehrer.

The officer says in a letter, "It is weird here in Russia.. Every single person is out to get you." This is symptomatic of the success with which Soviet guerilla bands are meeting in their day and night harassing of German troops along lines of communication between the rear and the advanced forces of the German armies.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Vad 3, 1997
Muslim : Rajab 16, 1360
Parsi : Aspandarmad 10, 1310
Sunrise : 6h. 18m.
Sunset : 7h. 11m.
Hightide : 1-39, 13-58
Lowtide : 7-25, 20-05

Domestic Occurrence

"IN MEMORIAM"

UDYAWAR—In ever loving memory of our beloved Brother Parmanand (General Motors, India), son of Rao Saheb U. B. Srinivas Rao, who died on 10th August 1931.

"GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN."

—Inserted by BHASKAR and Others. (14911).

IN MEMORY OF 'GURUDEV'

Condolence Meetings In City

A condolence meeting of the staff and students of the Rambilas Anandilal Podar College was held in the College Main Lecture Theatre on Friday to pay respects to the Great Poet Dr. Rabindranath Tagore whose death took place yesterday. A condolence resolution was unanimously passed.

SEND-OFF PARTY : There will be a send-off party to Mr. N. M. Kamte, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Kitye Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, Dadar. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia will preside.

SANGEET KALABHAVAN : On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vehedina Mansion, Poibawdi, Parel. Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari, will deliver a lecture on "Indian Music and States".

CONCERT AT ASTHIKA SAMAJ : There will be a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Bhooshanam G. A. Nataraja Bagavathar (disciple of Semmangudi) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

BOMBAY MUSIC CIRCLE : A musical variety demonstration under the auspices of the Circle will be held at People's Jinnah Memorial Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. when Khan Saheb Vilayet Hussain will render a programme of classical vocal music and Sjt. Achchan Maharaj (Nephew of the late Sjt. Bindadin Maharaj) one of India's most famous classical dancers will render a programme of Indian Classical Dancing.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

LAMINGTON—"Bambaiwali". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Footsteps in the Dark". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Westerun Union". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Gone with the Wind". Daily at 3 and 8-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Escape to Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Pot O' Gold". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday in Bombay". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
EDWARD—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kamla". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Come Live With Me". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Raj Nartaki". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
APOLLO—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 4, 6-30 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

KARNATAK FREE HIGH SCHOOL : The teachers and pupils held a condolence meeting on Thursday, and passed a resolution on the death of Poet Rabindranath Tagore. The school remained closed for the night as a mark of respect to the memory of the great deceased.

The meeting of the Teachers' Board called for the day stands adjourned till Monday.

ANJUMAN TANZEEMUL-MUSLIMIN, A meeting of the members of the Anjuman Tanzeemul-Muslimin, (Bandra Muslim Corporation), Bandra was held in the Anjuman Hall, Bandra on the night of the 7th instant to express the deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Poet Rabindranath Tagore.

The speakers paid eloquent tributes to the Poet whose death marked the end of a noble life devoted to Education, Art, Music and untarnished politics.

Earlier, the Anjuman Night School was closed half an hour earlier than usual in token of respect to the greatest son of India who brought his country to international fame.

Film Stars To Dance And Sing To Help The Flood Stricken

Snehprabha And Vasantee In To-day's Variety Show At Bai Sunderbai Hall

Dances by the well-known film star, Snehprabha Pradhan, and songs by another well-known film

Snehprabha

star, Vasantee, will be the highligths of the variety entertainment programme to be held today (Sunday) at the Bai Sunderbai Thackersey Hall (Queen's Road), at 5 p.m.

Other items in the programme will include dances by Gaurishanker, Susheela Honavarker and Miss Pai, songs by Suresh Kashyap and Navrang and demonstration of Yoga asans by Mr. Iyenger.

The programme has been organised by the Bombay National Guards under the patronage of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be present on the occasion and will deliver the inaugural speech.

The proceeds from the show will be donated to the Flood Relief Fund.

Tickets can be had at the hall the whole day.

HINDUSTAN SCOUT ASSOCIATION : The Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province, has sent the following condolence message to Mr. Rathindranath Tagore :—

"The Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay Province, records its sense of great sorrow at the loss to the nation by the death of India's great Poet and Sage, and begs to offer its sincere condolences to the bereaved members of his family."

MEETING AT KING GEORGE SCHOOL : A public meeting of the Keralites in Bombay will be held in the King George School, Hindu Colony, Dadar at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) to condole the demise of Poet Rabindranath Tagore.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS CLOSED : All the Schools conducted by the Students' Literary and Scientific Society were closed on Friday, in memory of the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

KARNATAK SANGH : The eighth annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the C. K. P. Hall, Ram Maruti Road; Dadar (B. B. and C. I.). A special general meeting of the Sangh, will be held at 10 a.m. immediately after the annual general meeting at the same place. In the afternoon, a social gathering will be held at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur N. R. Gundil.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI : Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will hold his weekly classes on 'The Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

3 ARTS INDIAN LUNCHEON : At Purohit's opposite Stadium, to-day (Sunday) at 12 o'clock. Mrs. Nimbkar will speak on "Molly Toddle Education in India".

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : A lecture on "Healthy Living" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in 448, Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

GITA CLASS : Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Gita' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SANGHA : Third anniversary celebration of the Sangha will held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, opposite Dock Yard. M. R. Gopalachari will preside.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION : An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the dispensary of Dr. G. M. Patel at Bhuleshwar.

BOMBAY AND SUBURBAN HOTEL & RESTAURANT KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION : The Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Bombay and Suburban Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association writes :—

It has been brought to my notice that, in the yesterday's issue of your paper, there is under the heading of "A Hotel Keeper quits Association". I have, therefore to inform you that the said Mr. Ramanna Shetty, a member of the Managing Committee of the above Association, has not so far sent any such resignation officially.

GOD PLANNED A WORLD OF SISTERS—
MAN CHANGED IT INTO A WORLD OF WOMEN!

AND IN DOING SO OPENED THE FLOOD GATES OF HUMAN EMOTIONS—THIS STORY PORTRAYS BOTH THE DIVINE PLAN AND THE HUMAN CHANGE.

SISTER

Starring:
SHEIKH MUKHTAR
NALINI JAYWANT
HARISH,
KANAIYALAL
HUSN BANO
SWARUPRANI.

Director—
MEHBOOB

NATIONAL STUDIOS

PATHE

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 12-30.
DAILY at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SPREAD THE LIGHT WHICH HE KEPT BRIGHT

POET AND SEER, TAGORE CARRIED THE GLORY OF INDIA ALL OVER THE WORLD

Mrs. Naidu's Broadcast To-morrow

"The world will be darker because of the passing away of his enlightening visible presence, but we who are left must continue to spread the light which he kept bright within us by his realisation of the divine whom he recognised in all nature and humanity", says Dr. James H. Cousins in a statement on the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

KOTAGIRI (Nilgiris), Aug. 9.

Dr. James H. Cousins in a statement on the death of Tagore says: "The noblest and most beautiful career in literature in our time and for a long time has closed; and the name of Rabindranath Tagore takes its place in the galaxy of immortality; in achievement worthy of the comradeship of the masters of unforgettable imaginative utterances, Kalidas and Shakespeare, Goethe, and Hugo, and their kindred, but with a vision and purity of ideal and speech that set him in deep intimacy with the little band of supreme prophets of the spiritual ascension and destiny of humanity, with Blake and Shelly and A. E. with his glorious name goes that of his country, whose spirit he understood and revered and for whose freedom and welfare he laboured all his long life. For India in her hour of bereavement remains the consolation that only she, with her reverence for the spiritual values of life, her sense of the inner world, her simplicity and gentleness could have been the proud mother of a son whose name will glorify hers through the ages.—A. P.

NO BARRIERS TO HIS THOUGHT

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 9.

Paying his tribute to the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Akbar Hydari said: "Dr. Tagore was a philosopher, poet and literateur. India was proud to claim him as one of her greatest sons, blessed with a great soul devoted to pursuits of nobler things in life and of spirit. He was even greater. As a citizen his voice was heard throughout the face of the world.

No barriers of race or religion clogged his thought or impeded his action. I was privileged to know him for many years and derived much inspiration from his words and thoughts on many occasions. Though he is dead, he will long in the memory of his countrymen and others who will have occasion to regard his contributions to thought, to literature and to art, with love, gratitude and respect."—(O.P.I.)

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

CALCUTTA, August 8.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, all the educational institutions in the city and suburbs were closed to-day.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association remained entirely closed for the day and there was no delivery either of shares or securities.

At the instance of the Exchange and Bullion Brokers' Association, the Exchange Banks and brokers also stopped transacting foreign exchange business at 1 p. m.—A. P.

LOST LEADER OF LETTERS

Among the wealth of tributes that are being paid to the memory of Dr. Tagore, will be one specially for school children to be broadcast by no other than his great contemporary Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. On Monday at 4-35 p. m. she will be heard in a short recorded talk on the life of the lost leader of letters followed up with recitations of "Baby's Way" and "Sweet Stealer" from the poet's "The Crescent Moon."

REPRESENTATIVE OF UNIVERSALISM

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

"India has lost one of her noblest sons who was respected throughout the world", said the Hon. Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru in a statement on Dr. Tagore's death.

Dr. Kunzru refers to Poet Tagore as a great representative of universalism who will be counted among the great spirits of the world.—A. P.

A VOID HARD TO FILL

PATNA, Aug. 9

Sir Sultan Ahmed returned from Hyderabad this morning.

In the course of a statement to the 'United Press' Sir Sultan gave expression to his feelings of deep sorrow at the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. He observed that the hand of death had taken away from India one of the greatest personalities.

"Dr. Tagore was mainly generous in the realm of poetry and art," added Sir Sultan, "but was one of the greatest leaders of Asiatic culture. In his death India has lost one of her greatest sons and the world one of the most cultured gentlemen. He leaves a void which is hard to fill."—United Press.

Other tributes paid to the memory of the departed poet appear on page 25.

DELHI MOVE FOR MEMORIAL

More Tributes To Treasure Of Indian Nation

NEW DELHI, August 8.

A decision to raise a suitable memorial to Dr. Tagore in Delhi was taken at a public meeting held this evening at the Gandhi grounds to mourn the poet's demise.

Collections on the spot amounted to about Rs. 500/-. It was resolved to constitute a committee for the purpose.

Mr. Raghbir Singh, who presided over the meeting, was authorised to announce the personnel of the committee later.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MOURNS HIS DEATH

AHMEDABAD, August 8.

Tributes were paid to the memory of late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at a largely attended public meeting this evening in the District Local Board compound under the presidentship of Mr. Mahadev Desai who said that Dr. Tagore was not only a poet, but a seer.

The deceased once told him to leave Mahatma Gandhi and stay with him for a month if not a year to be able to transmute his poems into Gujarati, but the speaker could not find the time to do so during the life time of the poet.

The Ahmedabad Municipality adjourned without transacting any business after passing a resolution of condolence.

The principal markets also remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to his memory.—A. P.

TREASURE OF NATION

TRIVANDRUM, August 9.

A resolution recording deep sorrow and sense of irreparable loss at the demise of Dr Rabindranath Tagore "one of the greatest personalities of the century" was adopted by the Upper House of the Travancore Legislature, the Sri Chitra State Council, when it met this morning.

Mr Kottoor Kunjkrishna Pillai moving the resolution said that Dr. Tagore was the treasure of the Indian nation who also belonged to the whole world.

The resolution was supported by a number of members.

The Dewan-President, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, associating himself with it said that Dr Tagore's distinguishing quality of being completely alive enabled him to assimilate himself with all life. Nature was to him an open script and his quality of alertness made him a really universal litterateur. He was very close to the soil and soul of India and spoke as an Indian to Indians, but with an impact of universality which was both singular and wonderful Dr. Tagore was master of many sciences and arts. The world needed him most now when it was passing through a crisis the significance of which he fully appreciated.—A. P.

THANA PAYS HOMAGE

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, August 8.

Thana citizens mustered strong this evening at a public meeting held under the auspices of the local Student Association, to pay their tributes to Gurudev Tagore, India's greatest poet. Mr. Dinkar Sakrikar presided. Several speakers dealt with the manifold aspects of Gurudev's life. A resolution of condolence was passed and the president authorized to direct it to proper quarters.

Poona Municipality Adjourns

POONA, August 8.

A meeting of the Poona City Municipality held yesterday adjourned for five minutes as a mark of respect to the late Poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and thereafter adjourned till August 14, the majority voting in favour of an adjournment motion moved by Mr. Parage. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing a new President for the ensuing year.—A. P.

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE CLOSED

(From Our Correspondent)

JAIPUR, August 8.

The staff and students of Maharaja's College passed a condolence resolution on the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Though the College was not declared closed students walked out and resolved to leave the College for the day. Later it was reported that the College was closed, obviously because the classes could not be held.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Closed

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Aug. 8.

On learning the news of the passing away of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore all the Departments of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan were closed for the day.

The staff and students of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan passed a resolution expressing deep sorrow at the death of the greatest Poet of the Age, and prayers were offered to God that his soul may rest in peace and that the India of to-day may prove worthy of the sacred cultural heritage he has left to her

CURRENT AND COMING INDIAN PICTURES

Sjt. Nitin Bose's Masterpiece

"Lagan" Reveals Depths Of Human Heart

BY SIRDAR JOGENDRA SINGH

Everyone has been talking about "Lagan" (which is now in its 19th week at Minerva Bombay), just released in Mohan Talkies, Baroda, and unanimously voted as New Theatres' and India's best picture, and one of the outstanding achievements of the Indian Film Industry. I had a chance to see "Lagan" with my friend Mr. Bhikumiya, so I give my own review after seeing it personally.

After seeing "Lagan" it appears that the cinema, even in India has reached an age of maturity, "Lagan" faces a vital social problem, squarely, and honestly fully aware of the human weakness.

FINE DIALOGUE

At certain places the dialogues have been wonderfully written. For instance, when Kusum reminds the poet of his misunderstanding and assures him that she loved and respected him in the same way as a disciple loves and respects his Guru, and that their relations were only that of the tutor and the taught. But the poet says emphatically, "I am a poet. It is my business to read the hearts of others. So I know your heart better than yourself." There are so many other instances that demand clapping from the audience. Technically, as well as artistically, "Lagan" will remain, for years to come, the ideal, that other producers will and should strive, for. The story of "Lagan" was specially written for Nitin Bose. First of all cast was selected, and then the respective parts were written. This is absolutely a new thing which is found in "Lagan".

Saigal and Kananbala have done unexpectedly well in their roles, which are quite different from the roles they have played so far. The heart of the film, however, is the music by the versatile musical-pair, the song King and the song Queen. Nawab as Dindayal is easily the best. He has given justice to his part with commendable restraint, which no other Indian actor could have done so beautifully.

DIFFICULT TO SURPASS

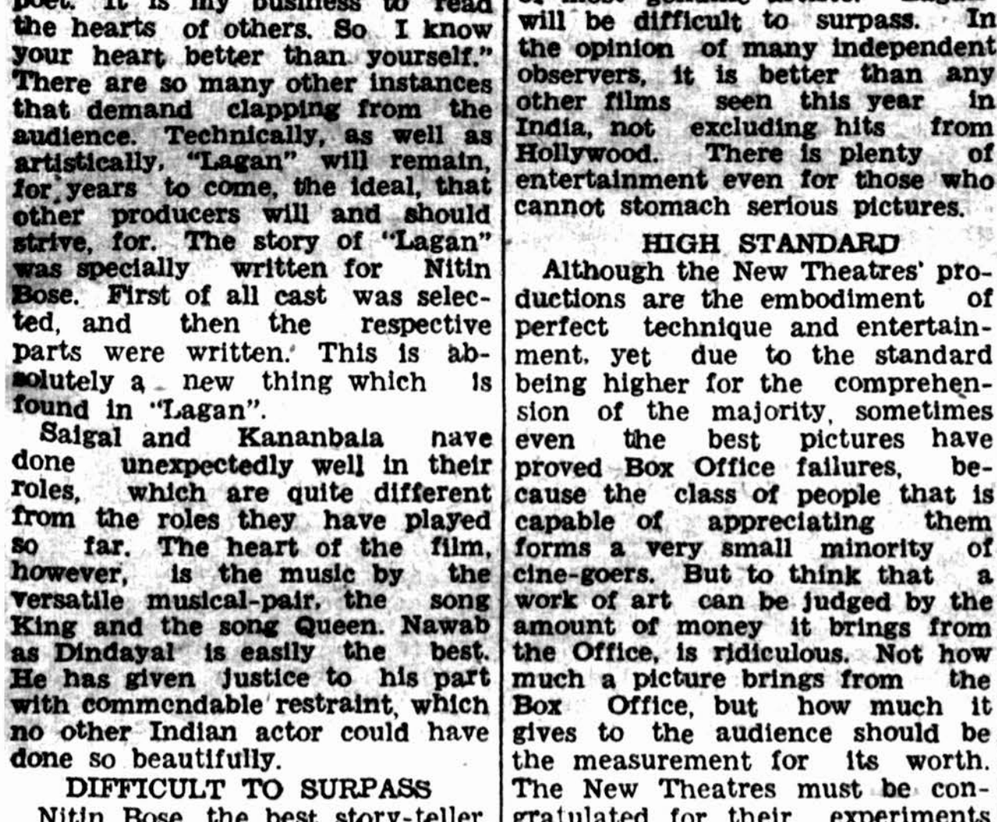
Nitin Bose, the best story-teller, as he is called, has adopted absolutely a new way of introducing different characters. For instance, the poet goes to the husband of Kusum and tells plainly to his face that Kusum did not love the latter (husband) but she loved him (poet). I think no other Indian director would have taken so much risk in doing so. But the genius Bengali producer remains true to his soul, and has endeavoured to tell the story in its naked truth. Nitin Bose has breathed into it a soul of most genuine artiste. "Lagan" will be difficult to surpass. In the opinion of many independent observers, it is better than any other films seen this year in India, not excluding hits from Hollywood. There is plenty of entertainment even for those who cannot stomach serious pictures.

HIGH STANDARD

Although the New Theatres' productions are the embodiment of perfect technique and entertainment, yet due to the standard being higher for the comprehension of the majority, sometimes even the best pictures have proved Box Office failures, because the class of people that is capable of appreciating them forms a very small minority of cine-goers. But to think that a work of art can be judged by the amount of money it brings from the Office, is ridiculous. Not how much a picture brings from the Box Office, but how much it gives to the audience should be the measurement for its worth. The New Theatres must be congratulated for their experiments in preserving the same high standard which is based on moral aspects.

LEELA CHITNIS IN NEW BOMBAY TALKIES' FILM

With "Naya Sansar" holding the field and "Anjan" waiting for release, Bombay Talkies started a new production on Saturday. Mr. S. Mukerji, producer of "Bandhan" and "Naya Sansar", took the floor at 12 noon, with Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar as stars.



Hansa Wadkar and Shankar Kulkarni in 'Sant Sakhu' shortly coming.

Sumati Gupte and Nimbalkar in 'Thoratanchi Kamla' at Majestic.

Wheels Behind The Front

F. A. B. Film Of Industrial War Effort

While the war goes grimly on at the front, the wheels of Industry keep grinding steadily and hard and without stop. Democracy depends for victory not merely on the valour of its men in uniform; but on the hard work of the millions of hands in the factories in the Allied countries India's share in this great race behind the lines, the race in manufactured goods, has been dramatically presented in a short-film made by the production unit of the Film Advisory Board. The famous Churchill slogan "Give us the tools and we will finish the job" has provided the title of this picture.—"Tools for the Job".

Salvi in 'Amrit'

Steel, textiles and chemicals are among the key industries in the great effort at war-production. There are innumerable others, too, and one is surprised at the wide range they cover. When "Tools for the Job" is released in Bombay next Friday, it will be found to be one of the best and most purposeful films so far released by the F.A.B.

Miss Katju Joins National Studios

Miss Yasodhara Katju, a fourteen year old girl from Kashmiri Brahmin family settled in the United Provinces has joined the National Film Studio. She is related to the Katjus and Nehrus of Allahabad.

Miss Katju is at present studying in the Senior Cambridge class and is a very good dancer, having taken training under some of the best dancers of the country.

What 'Anjan' Will Be Like

Devika And Ashok As Romantic Team

It is a changing world, and entertainment tastes are changing no less than anything else. The modern generation has a revised sense of values in life and love, and in matters that occasion grief or joy. The Bombay Talkies, whose seven-year career has been one big drive to make better pictures, has long sensed this development and has been responding to it. There is evidence of that realisation in "Naya Sansar"; and more is expected in "Anjan". the Devika Rani vehicle awaiting release at Roxy.

For the first time, "Anjan" will present that great star team of "Achhut Kanya" in thoroughly modern roles and in responsive circumstances. Devika Rani as the untouchable girl and Ashok Kumar as the Brahmin boy made film history in "Achhut Kanya"; but it was a foredoomed romance, and all the art and energy of the stars were driven through the channels of sublimated heroism and pathos. The romance in "Anjan", too, goes up a rocky path, affording the stars full scope for rugged realism and intense drama. But it is also stated to lead them through green pastures, and the summit is verdant green and satiatingly beautiful.

Throughout, it is stated to be romance hiking the modern way; and that is the only way to satisfy and win that dominant group of film patrons, the youth. They know how the moderns think and love, and you cannot fool them with substitutes.

"Anjan" has been written and directed by Mr. Amiya Chakrabarti, and photographed by Mr R. D. Mathur, with songs by Pradeep and dialogues by Mr J. S. Casshyap. Panna Lal Ghose has directed the music and Tarun Kumar, a dance enthusiast of Manipur, has supplied some well placed dance numbers.

Ashok's "Chandan" Coming Shortly

"Chandan," Ashok Pictures great social, is expected to be censor-shown by the end of the current month.

Directed by Dhirubhai Desai and played by Nazir, Kanta, Ashiq Hussain, Maya Devi, Lalita, W. M. Khan and Jamshedji, "Chandan" is expected to bring to the screen a dead hero—a Bhil youth of Mount Abu who lived to die for love.

S. N. Tripathi is directing music.

Ashok's next social will be "Lalsa."

SEVEN NEW I. C. S.

Secretary Of State's Nominations

SIMLA, August 9.

A Press Communique says the names of the first seven candidates who were successful in the open competition for the Indian Civil Service held in Delhi in January last were published in a press com munique dated the 18th June, 1941 It is now announced for general information that the following seven candidates have been nomi nated by the Secretary of State to fill the six vacancies reserved for Muslims and one for a candidat of the "other minorities":—

(1). Agha Ghulam Raza.
(2). Manzoor Alam Quraishi.
(3). Aftab Ahmed Khan.
(4). Absar Hussain Qarni.
(5). Abdul Hamid Khan.
(6). Ishrat Hussain Usmani.
(7). Desmond Arthur White.

No candidate of the scheduled castes has been found suitable for nomination this year and, in accordance with the announcement made in the Home Depart ment press communique dated the 20th November, 1940, the Secretary of State has decided to fill the vacancy reserved for a candidate of these castes by the appointment of Mr. Nirmal Chandra Sen Gupta who secured the 8th place in the list of candidates to be selected by open competition.

These candidates will be appointed to be members of the Indian Civil Service on probation if they are found physically fit after medical examination.—A. P.

"AID TO SOVIET"

"Bombay Labours' Programme"

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

Ever since the invasion of the U.S.S.R. by Germany the working classes of Bombay have been greatly perturbed and have been devising ways and means to aid Russia against the unwaranted aggression by Nazi Germany. The U.S.S.R. is a Government. of workers by the workers for the workers which indicates a true democratic state of a Government. The U.S.S.R. is presenting to-day an admirable opposition against the fascist force which has raised encomiums from the highest authorities in the British Parliament. The workers and peasants of India have mutely to toil at their plough or at their hammer in their silent fields or factories They can to-day do nothing but send the U.S.S.R. their best wishes for success against its enemy and also send what humble help they can materially offer under the circumstances in which they are placed.

With that end in view Central Committee of workers for the aid of Soviet has been established to carry out a weeks programme to agitate among the masses and to raise funds so as to show the U.S.S.R. that the Indian workers are at the back of their magnificient effort to repel the aggression of the Nazi foe. The Committee has laid down among other items of agitation the following programme to which the attention of the well-wishers is earnestly invited:

August 8. Public meeting, Lalbaug
August 9 Public meeting at Chaupatty 6-0 p.m.
August 10. Cycle Procession from Matunga to Girgaum Morning.
August 10. Public meeting at DeLisle Road-Maidan 5-30 p.m

Every where collection of only one pice per worker will be made by volunteers and such collections will be sent to the Soviet Government through the local authorities

The office of the Committee is located at Bhadra Bhuvan 95, Naigum Cross Road Dadar.

In Honour Of K. G. Limaye

A reception in honour of Mr. K. G. Limaye, who recently retired from the editorship of the "Dayanaprakash" after about 20 years' service will be held on Sunday at 10 a.m. at Central Cinema under the auspices of the Marathi Journalists' Association. Mr. N. R. Phatak will preside and among the speakers will be Messrs. Y. K. Khadilkar P. V. Gadgil, S. S. Navre and others.

Tape Measures Exempted

The Government of Bombay has exempted the tape measures in use in the finishing and calendering departments of textile mills from the provisions of Section 4 of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932.

More 'Talking Points On India'

Enterprising editors of some newspapers in India recently published the text of the pamphlet entitled "British Empire Publicity Campaign—"Talking Points on India" issued by the British Ministry of Information. Truth to tell (and to shame the devil thereby) this unique publication has evoked praises from all quarters, as an opportune literary effort of the B. M. I. Its crow(n)ing success has simply amazed the authors, who believe that the results, so far observed, of this fertile brain-wave of the Department. have been beyond their fondest hopes. It is being held as a masterpiece of cute statesmanship and a great achievement in the field of British diplomacy.

Encouraged by the great success of the "Talking Points on India,", we learn, through the most authoritative source in the world, whom we shall presently mention, that the B. M. I. is shortly going to issue another publication, entitled "More Talking Points on India", as the second instalment of the series which is going to be, we learn from the same high source, a permanent feature of the Department. Our source of information is that great Indian astrologer and soothsayer, named "KAM", who is a Chela of the Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaaddas, and who is well-known to readers of Indian newspapers, particularly of the "Bombay Chronicle". His amazing powers of prescience and prediction are well-known, and he sends us an amazing forecast of what the second volume of the series is going to be like. For the edification of our readers we reproduce here his forecast for what it is worth, word for word, which we are sure will be read with interest:—We hope it will prove a correct forecast. The very name of the Joshimaharaj, viz., "Joothabhai Labaaddas, is a guarantee of 100 p.c. reliability of his forecast.

1. More Main Points to be Kept in Mind (if you have any).

The aim of Britain is Self-Government, (call it Swarajya, if it tickles the vanity of Nationalists), was Self-Government in the ages past, and will be so, in future, till some time as Indians make up their internal quarrels and arrive at some sensible solution, of the communal problem.

2. Don't repeat the oft-quoted phrase, "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet". You can say almost the same thing with equal force in some such other words, tactfully, as "East is, of course, not West, but both can and will meet only when the North and South Poles meet together!

3. In addressing Indians of all ranks and offices (except those on the lowest rungs of society, such as domestic servants, sweepers, journalists, etc.), do not use the harsh grating second person singular pronoun "tum" (you). It sounds so grating and drumming, just like the untuned string of a 'sarangi' (Indian violin). In fact an Indian had the courage to speak out to his European officer, many many years ago: "'Tum, Tum,' kya bolte hae, kya sarangi bajate hae?" Make free use of second person plural "aap" ('you'). It is so short and sweet.

4. Politeness does not cost anything. Always be polite. Remember Indians are after all human beings, and they feel just the same as we do. They are very touchy on this point. "Bohot Accha", "Shabash", and such phrases of encouragement should be used freely. They will just die for you if you be tactfully polite like this.

(a) Memorise at least half a dozen Hindustani terms and use them freely, just to show you know the language alright, just learn these words at least—"ap". "boloe', "kya", "kidder', etc. Don't make the stupid mistake of calling a "she-ass" as "memsaheb gaddha", as a well-known speaker once did and made himself the laughing stock of all Indians. The correct word is "gaddhi".

5. Never commit yourself to anything. Be very careful in giving promises, as it will be very difficult to wriggle out of them, should circumstances demand it, as logic or reason won't enter their thick cranium, and they will demand their due—their pound of flesh if you please. Just imagine, British diplomats have made one of their greatest mistakes in the not distant past of promising the toy of "Dominion Status" in a moment of weakness, and these naughty Indian boys of Nationalists are demanding it to play with—in fact playing with the lives of 40 crores of Indians, whose (self-appointed) Trustees the British Government have become, a task imposed by Providence for the greater glory of Britain.

6. Talk little, but hear everything. Remember the saying about that wise old owl: the more he heard the less he spoke, the less he spoke, the more he heard. You must always act like that wise old owl.

7. If you are forced to speak out either in the affirmative or negative, be tactfully non-committal. Try to be monosyllabic, as far as possible. Remember General Wavell has been rightly famous for his lingual victories. He is known as "Guinea a Word Wavell". You can all be like Wavell, if you want to. It is also said of him thus: "General Wavell has the army in his blood". Let the world say of you also. "The Britishers are a host in themselves. Ruling over coloured people is in their blood".

8. An elaboration of the points stressed in Para No. 4 is necessary. Tactfulness, presence of mind and a keen sense of humour will pull anybody out of the most trying circumstances of exacting ordeals. If your attendant or menial does any work which does not come up to your expectation, or faultily, don't take him to task then and there. Speak firmly but politely, couching your language in guarded words. Don't be fault-finding at all. Remember the incident of a Saheb going out in a jungle on a shooting expedition. He had a bad day. He missed some good shots, and the birds flew away. This happen many times. He looked small before his attendant, who with great presence of mind consoled the Saheb thus: "Saheb, the bird was really very lucky", instead of hinting that the Saheb was a bad shot. That tickled the vanity of the Saheb who assured himself he had bad luck that day, but soon he would be very lucky to have good game.

9. When necessary praise even petty doings of Indians lavishly. And when they perform really brave deeds don't stint your loud praise, but din your congratulations and praises constantly into their ears. That produces remarkable effects. Just fancy the remarkable effect produced all over India when the brave deeds of Indian soldiers in the battlefields of Africa were praised all round. Such praise tends to swell the War Funds, and the ranks of the fighting forces too.

Whole-Time District Health Officers

As it has been represented to the Government of Bombay that the health staff appointed by local boards to look after public health and sanitation in rural areas is inadequate, the Government has decided, as an experimental measure, to appoint three whole-time district health officers in selected districts and to appoint the civil surgeons of three other districts as district health officers in addition to their own duties.

The three districts selected for the appointment of whole-time health officers are Surat, Sholapur and Belgaum, while the Civil Surgeons of Kaira, Ahmednagar and Kanara have been directed to work also as health officers.

Railways Get Monopoly

Road Competition To Be Extinct After Petrol Rationing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Passenger bus services in the rural areas of the Bombay Province will be considerably affected as a result of restrictions imposed on services by the petrol rationing that will come into effect from August 15. According to the plans formulated in this connection, services have been divided into three categories, namely, Essential, Semi-essential and Non-essential.

While services that are essential for traffic and transport in rural areas would be maintained with as little restriction as possible in areas where there is no other means of transport, other services that fall under the categories of Semi-essential and Non-essential will be curtailed to a considerable extent. Non-essential services are mostly those that run parallel to the railways and these will be practically extinct. Very few people are likely to get any chance of travelling in public buses either to Thana or to Poona.

It is estimated that on an average about 25 per cent of public conveyances will be curtailed.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S BOOM PERIOD

Hindustan Spg. And Wg. Mills

The 68th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hindoostan Spg. and Weaving Mills Co, Ltd., was held on Saturday at their Registered Omce, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. The Directors' Report for the year ending 31st March 1941 was adopted.

During the year under consideration, the company made a net prolt of Rs. 1,77,240-1-7.

A dividend of Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 18-12-0 per quarter share, free of income-tax and a Bonus of Rs. 25 per whole and Rs. 6-4-0 per quarter shares was declared.

Western India Spg. And Mfg. Co., Ltd.

The 61st ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., was held on Saturday the 9th August at their Registered Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, for adopting the Directors' Report and to declare a dividend.

In the year under review, the company made a net prolt of Rs. 1,40,631-5-5.

A dividend of Rs. 40 per share, free of income-tax and a Bonus of Rs. 20 per share was declared.

Indian Mfg. Co., Ltd.

The sixtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Manufacturing Company Ltd., was held on Saturday, the 9th August at 4-50 p.m. at their Registered Office, Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to receive and adopt the Directors' Report.

The report shows that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 3,77,545-8-7, in spite of the fact that during the year under report an amount of Rs. 1,43,280-6-0 was paid as Dear Food Allowance to wage earners over and above the amount of Rs. 1,30,100-8-0 paid to them as increased wages.

A dividend for the year ending 31st March 1941, of Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 37-8-0 per half share free of income-tax and a Bonus of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share was declared.

Sir F. E. James

OOTACAMUND, August 9.

It is learned that Sir Frederick James' appointment with Tatas will in no way interfere with his membership of the Central Assembly. He will be leaving Madras for Bombay towards the end of this month or early in September.—A. P.

Administrative Reforms In Hyderabad

Popular Ministers For Executive: Reshuffle Of Portfolios: Anti-Gandhi Book Proscribed: Technical Bias In Osmania Curriculum

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 6.

I definitely understand that a scheme for reorganising the Hyderabad Executive Council is being considered by the Government so that, if popular Ministers are taken, certain minor portfolios may be given at the first instance as has been done in Cochin. The Nawab of Chattari will hold no portfolio under the new scheme.

It is stated that a Firman may be issued by His Exalted Highness regarding the reconstitution of the Executive Council either prior to Sir Akber's departure or after the assumption of office by the Nawab Sahib of Chattari.

PORTFOLIO RESHUFFLE

Under the new scheme and the reconstitution a separate Nation Building portfolio is being created while the Military portfolio may go to Police Member and hence the person who is to be appointed as the Police Member will be styled as Member for Law and Order having Police, Military and Judiciary under him. Similar other changes are also expected and it is suggested that Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur will retire shortly and is to be succeeded by either Raja Shamraj Bahadur or Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamuddu Iyengar. For the Finance portfolio, it is stated, Mr. Ghulam Mohamed Khan of the Supply Department of Government of India is to be appointed while the rest would be from within the State. Mention is being made of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, ex-President of the Muslim Educational Conference as the New Education Member. An announcement in this connection is awaited.

Agent In Berar

There are strong rumours in political circles that Sir Mutta Venkat Subba Rao, Agent at Berar to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, may retire shortly. It is further learnt that he may be succeeded by Nawab Ali Yaver Jung Bahadur, Constitutional Secretary, Hyderabad Government.

An English book entitled "Gandhi-Muslim Conspiracy" published by R. D. Ghateker containing malicious allegations against the person of Gandhiji has been proscribed in Hyderabad State by virtue of Firman issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar. Copies of the said book are liable to be confiscated wherever found.

It may be mentioned that the above book was strongly condemned by Mr. Mushruwala of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

Osmania University

A beginning has been made at the Osmania University to give a certain amount of technical bias to both the graduates and the post-graduate course in chemistry. For this reason a revised syllabus has already been enforced, and every student who takes up chemistry is required to work (atleast once a week) in the technical chemical laboratory which has been recently set up as an adjunct to the laboratories for pure chemistry and equipped for semi-scale industrial work.

With the expansion of industries in Hyderabad, this technical laboratory will also expand, and it may be possible after some time to institute Technical Chemistry as a main subject and turn out full-fledged technologists with a specialised knowledge of a particular industry.

GETTING RID OF DUAL SYSTEM

Reorganisation Of Education In Hyderabad State

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD, (Dn). By Mail.

A communique has been issued by the Nizam's Government containing the scheme of reorganisation of education from the Primary to the College stage. Sanction to the scheme has been accorded by His Exhalted Highness the Nizam of the provisions of the scheme are as under:—

At present, schools in the State follow two systems of secondary education (a) High School Leaving Certificate system with English as the medium of instruction, students securing a first or a second class in this examination being eligible for aqmission tc the Nizam College which is affiliated to Madras University, and (b) the Usmania Matriculation system with Urdu as the medium of instruction controlled by Osmania University, successful students being eligible under certain conditions for admission to Osmania University.

GETTING RID OF DUAL SYSTEM

The object of the present organisation of Secondary Education is to do away with the dual system and to bring all the schools in the State under one common system. The Government of Madras has recently notified that in future the medium of instruction in all High Schools of the Presidency will be a language of the Presidency. This decision will affect those schools of the State also where the medium of instruction is English, in other words the medium of instruction in these schools will have to be changed. In view of the fact that the ultimate aim is to have Urdu—the official language—as the medium of instruction in the State, and with a view to facilitating transition, the transition period from English to Urdu medium should be spread over 5 years, so that at the end of this period a unitary system of education under which all schools will follow one and the same medium of instruction may become operative.

The B.A. degree course of the Osmania University should extend over a period of 3 years. At the end of the first year course, that is class XII, an examination to be called part I of the B. A. Examination will be conducted by Osmania University and at the end of the third year, that is, at the end of Class XIV, the B. A. Degree Final Examination will be held.

At the same time, in order to check the growth of unemployment in the State, resulting from a purely literary type of education, it is proposed that Technical, Industrial and Agricultural schools and other types of vocational institutions should be opened in the City of Hyderabad and the districts in as large a number as possible in accordance with the programme prepared by the Department of Technical and Vocational Education. The aim should be to provide educational facilities for diverting students of such institutions at the end of the Primary, the Lower Secondary and the High School stages, respectively. Students who pass the Previous Examination or part I of the B.A. Examination will be able to join Technical Colleges.

SUIT FOR DECLARATORY DECREE

One Durgadas Dange, at present residing at Kallamb, Osmanabad District, has filed a suit against the Osmania University in the City Civil Court, for a declaratory decree that he has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University and for directing the University to issue a certificate to him to that effect.

The student is said to have completed such of the subjects in which he failed and applied to the University for the issue of a certificate, but he was in turn informed that he had not passed the examination. The plaintiff contends that according to the rules of the University, a candidate who has passed in any subject or subjects at one examination need not appear for the same again and can complete the examination subject by subject.

The summons has been served on the University, which has taken adjournment for filing a written statement.

RAKSHA BANDHAN CEREMONY:
Sisters tying coloured and descorated sacred thread round the wrist of their brother. The implication is that by this act the brother is bound to protect his sister at all times. This ceremony is performed by the Hindus in the month of Srawan (the current month).

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT, THE MAIN ISSUE

Agenda For The Meeting Of The Committee Of Federation Of Indian Chambers At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9.

A meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be held at the office of the Federation, New Delhi, to-morrow under the chairmanship of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.

Important questions are expected to be discussed at the meeting, such as the recently enacted Income-tax Act by the Bikaner State, import and export duty levied by the Kashmir State Government Indo-Burma Immigration agreement.

The Committee will meet the members of the Indian Delegation from Burma and will discuss with them the Immigration agreement.

The Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, has especially deputed their representative Mr. Srinivasan, a director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank, to discuss with the Committee of the Federation the Immigration Agreemnt.

The necessity for postponing the Indo-Ceylonese negotiations for the present is urged by the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in a telegram to-day to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India.

The Committee point out that the commercial community have not yet recovered from the shock caused by the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement, which has been most unsatisfactory. The Committee further point out that there is no urgency for the Indo-Ceylon Immigration Agreement to be concluded immediately, while, they also apprehend that "in view of India's weakness and surrender in the case of the Burma agreement, the starting of Indo-Ceylonese negotiations soon thereafter would encourage Ceylon to demand undue advantages from India."

The Committee are definitely of opinon that the Immigration question should not be separated from that of trade negotiations. Besides, it is essential that the delegation to Ceylon should consist also of non-officials enjoying the confidence of the commercial community.—A. P.

ROTARIAN'S SCHEME TO END COMMUNAL TROUBLES

JUBBULPORE, August 8.

A scheme to foster and maintain communal harmony, sponsored by Jubbulpore Rotarians, was inaugurated by H. E. Sir Henry Twynam, Governor of C. P. and Berar, at a meeting held here. Lady Twynam was among those present.

Rotarian V. R. Sen, who submitted the scheme, recommended the appointment of Unity Boards to organise celebrations on the anniversaries of the founders of the different religions, to sponsor common education and promote intercommunal contacts through dinners and other means

His Excellency appreciated the scheme and expressed the hope that work would be carried out enthusiastically.—A. P.

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

...n, family, love, profession, health, wealth, journeys luck in lotteries, races, etc., lucky number colour and days by monthly details, for 1 year Rs. 3. Weekly Rs 10. V. P. P. As. 5 State birth details ...sex, age, writing time Hanuman Ashramam, Tiruttani, S. India

Poona Races

GWALIOR SCORES TREBLE

Punters Fare Well And Favourites Oblige

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Saturday.

The weather was dull and during the first four events it was drizzling. The moderate crowd that attended fared well as some firm favourites realised.

Hassun Pasha, a rank outsider, annexed the first Race.

Mr. F. D. Wadia's Rosita won the Second Division of the Nursery Plate from late finishing. Man Mohan Blue Belle planted and took no part in the Race.

Princess Best and Mehjabin were joint favourites. The first-named had nothing to say in the finish but the investments on the second were refunded as he did not come under starter's orders.

The Gwalior Bracket was the Market Choice in the Nursery Plate Division I and justified the public confidence. Mr. M. D. Petit's Pierre ran a forward Race and is worth noting.

Britt steered Shermount to victory in the fourth Race. The Sheridan Mare was early taken to the front and won by half a length. Sun Rich ran a miserable race to the surprise of his many supporters.

Ishrat Sultana and Serent Highness were equal favourites and Sauce Anglaise was also in demand. Jones rode a brainy race on the Gwalior Mare. This time he took a flying start and maintained the lead to the post. Sauce Anglaise chased the winner in the early part. Langdon would not line up and got left.

Indian Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys participated in The Lohagaon Plate Division II. Laloo who was entrusted the Mount on Mr. Talib's King Hilal had to struggle hard to snatch the verdict from Reformer on the Post.

Mr. Tyebjee's Sitara had a four lengths victory in the Childwickbury Handicap. This Filly was seen at the tail end of the field till the bend and thereafter put in tremendous run to pass her Rivals in the easiest manner.

Pannaster ran away with The Ascot Plate. Tallstory played at the Gate and ultimately got left and also kept Carabas in company.

Sultana Salim backed to twos captured the last Race of the day. Dahman Ahmad the second in demand, ran a forward Race and should be earmarked early winner. As the track was on the heavy side, slow Timings were recorded throughout. Thirteen nominators of the Daily Double collected Rs. 111-8-0 each and The Daily Treble returned Rs. 1,244 to one luck punter. Jones Raffaele and Bromley steered Doubles and Britt got only one winner to his credit

Details:

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division III—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M M Salahuddin's HASSUN PASHA 8-9 A J Khan 1
Mr Badruddin's TAJ SUBHAN 8-2 cd 7-9 H Mohd. 2
Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Sri Harichandra Sinhji of Lathi's KAID SAOUD 8-3 P Khade 3
Mr Ahmed Abbas' BATAL AL IRAQ 7-12 cd 7-5 Amir Ahmed 4
Not run: Aneed 9-0.
Won by short head, head, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 26 1/4 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 220. Places Rs. 60 Rs. 93 and Rs. 47.
Trainer: Syed Saleh.

THE NURSERY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr F D Wadia's ROSETTA 8-4 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's MANMOHAN 8-7 Jones 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MEXICAN MINI 8-4 Burn 3
Mr C A Murad's SHERITOY 8-4 Md. Khan 4
Not run: Madam Pompadour 8-4, Diana 8-4 and Mehjabin 8-4.
Won by 1/2 length, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 7 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 42 and Rs. 51.
Trainer: D. M. Mistry.

THE NURSERY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's EASTERN PARK 8-7 Jones 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CHU WAI CHU 8-7 F Mohd. 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PIRKHAN 8-7 Bromley 3
Mr Diamond's SUNNY DAN 8-7 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Scottish Star 8-7.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 8 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 29. Rs. 82 and Rs. 52
Trainer: Capt. K. P. Jadhav.

THE BHOPAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHERMOUNT 8-11 Britt 1
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 9-2 Bromley 2
Mrs Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 7-11 cd 8-0 Evans 3
Mr F G Travers' SAMMY BRASS 8-0 Burn 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 6 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 minute 19 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 25 and Rs. 22.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE BRISBANE PLATE—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ISHRAT SULTANA 8-12 Jones 1
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 8-6 Whiteside 2
Mrs Justice's MELLOWPORE 7-4 Meekings 3
Major R J Raine's BLANDFORD LAD 7-11 cd 7-12 Harding 4
Not run: Radio Man 7-9, Aftalon 8-2 and Goolagong 7-11.
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, short head.
Time: 2 minutes, 4 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 28. Rs. 33 and Rs. 48
Trainer: Capt. K P Jadhav

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A L J Talib's KING HILAL 8-12 Laloo 1
Mr J B Reporter's REFORMER 8-9 Jadhav 2
Messrs C N and K K Permanand's LU'AYB 8-5 cd 7-12 Ht. Mahomed 3
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DAHMAN SURI 8-11 cd 8-12 P Khade 4
Not run: Mikhlif Jabir 8-2, Dahman Fadhil 9-0, Almaroof 8-6, Bon Amis 8-5 and Zain ul Muluk 8-2.
Won by short head, 3/4 length, 2 lengths
Time: 1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 17. Rs. 28 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: Owner.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr A S Tyebjee's SITARA 8-11 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ARCHMOON 9-0 E Britt 2
Mr A J Hoy's TALK 8-2 Marrable 3
Hon Mr Shantidas Askuran's LE DUC 8-4 Bond 4
Not run: Limejuice 9-4, Terrace 7-11 and Meadow 7-9.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 29. Rs. 27 and Rs. 55
Trainer: O Randall.

THE ASCOT PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mrs P D Bolton's PANASTER 8-7 Bromley 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BLANDSTAR 8-10 Burn 2
Mrs R Earle's MONOCLE 8-12 R Bell 3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's VANDYKE 8-0 Brace 4
Not run: Ballinahown 8-5 and Moorsotis 7-12.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 24. Rs. 51 and Rs. 152.
Trainer: A Higgins.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SULTANA SALIM 7-4 Bromley 1
Mr Sion F Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 8-0 Brace 2
Mr G D Chandwadker's KANZALLAH 7-9 B McQuade 3
Messrs Harmony and A H Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 8-0 Roberts 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 14. Rs. 26 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

News has been received that the Yuvraj of Baroda is going to run a covered court tennis tournament at Baroda. All the leading players of India are expected to participate in the competition. This is the first that covered court tennis will be played in India.—A. P.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Half-Day Fixtures Held In Spite Of Rain

Wadia's Batting And Gokhale's Bowling Enlivened Dull Afternoon

In spite of a little drizzling on Saturday afternoon the half-day cricket fixtures went on as merrily and smoothly as possible. However there was no big scoring either on the Esplanade Maidan or at the Kennedy Sea Face, the cricket on the whole being rather dull.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

At the Bombay Gymkhana good batting was displayed by Chisolm in a drawn match between the "B" Team of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Army and Navy Stores. Chisolm and Taylor opened well for the Gymkhana, each scoring 61 and 43 respectively. The Gymkhana declared at 142 for eight wickets. The visitors lost 8 wickets for 72 runs.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

At the Kennedy Sea Face three interesting fixture were witnessed. The Parsi Gymkhana entertained the Dadar Hindu Gymkhana on the formers ground. The home-team went in to bat first, and thanks to the splendid 86 by Wadia, declared at 143 for two wickets only. D. Bilimoria from the Gymkhana team took 3 wickets for only four runs.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J. Wadia c Bhatte b Kori ...	86
M. Panday c Kori b Bhatte..	16
K. Mehta (not out) ...	22
H. Printer (not out) ...	11
Extra ...	8
(for 2 wickets) ...	143

DADAR HINDU GYMKHANA.

W. G. Jog (not out) ...	7
B. J. Kori (run out) ...	23
M. Mistry st. Panday b Bilimoria ...	11
P. Varde (not out) ...	27
G. Kelusker st. Panday b Casinath ...	10
Bhatte st. Panday b Bilimoria.	10
M. Damle c and b Bilimoria ...	5
H. Sathe (not out) ...	6
(for 6 wickets) ...	91

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

On the Islam Gymkhana ground the match between the Gymkhana team and the Bombay Telephone Sports Club ended in a draw. The Gymkhana batted first, and declared at 99 for 8 wickets, Ebrahim scoring 88. From the Sports Club Karkaria took four wickets for 88 runs. Bombay Telephone lost 5 wickets for 68, the highest score of 18 being that of F. Kapadia.

FINE BOWLING FEAT BY GOKHALE.

In the match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Reserve Bank. The Gymkhana chose to bat first and declared at 139 for 7. V. N. Raiji scoring 53. The Reserve Bank were all out for a bare 45, Gokhale from the Gymkhana side taking 7 wickets.

Calcutta Races

Third Day Of Monsoon Meeting

CALCUTTA, Aug 9.

The following are the results of to-day's races, third day, monsoon meeting:—

THE SERPENTINE HURDLE RACE. Distance about 1 mile. 5 furlongs.

IDARENT (Mr. N. D. Gye) 10/9, Jackson ... 1
DUAL WAVE (Messrs. W. H. Batty and H. D. Cumberbatch) 11/7, Ralston ... 2
RINGSEND (Mr. A. O. Brown) 10/5, Sharp ... 3
GRITO (Mrs. J. H. Gosell and Mr. N. H. Hunt) 11/6, Scaleet. 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 25/8 for win, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 17 for places.

BARRACKPORE PLATE (Div. 1). Distance about 6 furlongs.

JUSTICE (Messrs. P. Davis and E. Springfield) 8/11. Higson ... 1
POOH BEAR (Mr. A. Gujadhar) 7/12, Stead ... 2
KOPIANNA (Mr. N. H. Hunt) 9/5, Adley ... 3
SON OF A WITCH (Mr. A. O. Brown) 7/13, Sharp ... 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 67/8 for win, Rs. 19, Rs 17 and Rs. 36/8 for places.

BALLYGUNGE PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

IMPETUS (Mr. Ackbar Gujadhur) 7/7, Stead ... 1
FELIBRIGE (Sir David Ezra) 9/4, Marland ... 2
ROYAL LINK (H. H. Maharaja of Coochbehar) 8/1, Ermer ... 3
ABSTRACT (Mr. C. E. L. Milne-Robertson) 8/6, Ayres ... 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 109/8 for win, Rs. 34/8, Rs. 57 and Rs. 25 for places.

BARRACKPORE PLATE (Div. II). Distance about 6 furlongs.

BILLY MOON (Mr. Paul De Launey) 9/4, Stead ... 1
STARBINE (Mr. E. Springfield) 9/3, Higson ... 2
WINAMAID (Mr. H. M. Thaddeu) 9/3, Adley ... 3
MELVIC (Mr. R. D. Cruikchank) 7/9, Ayres ... 7
Tote Paid: Rs. 19/8 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.

THE MONSOON CUP. Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

PHILISTINE (Sir David Ezra) 8/1, Stead ... 1
SOLIDIUM (Mr. R. R. Haddow) 9/4, Sharp ... 2
TEMPERANCE (Mr. and Mrs. P. S. O'Dowd) 9/0, Ayres ... 3
PRIDE OF BIRTH (Sir David Ezra 8/7, Higson ... 4
Tote Paid: Rs 28 for win, Rs. 13/8, Rs. 16/8. Rs. 25/8 for places.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE (Dix. III.) Distance about 6 furlongs.

MUNSTER FAIR (Messrs.) R. K. Jaidka and E. Ringstead) 8/12, Ayres ... 1
THE SKIER (Mr. S. R. Varma) 7/10, Peacock ... 2
SILENT DAVE (Mr. Ackbar Gujadhur) 7/7, Lott ... 3
VEECEE (Mr. F. W. E. Hood) 7/13, Sharp ... 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 36 for places.

THE RENALA PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

ROYAL SCEPTRE (Mr. M. S. Kidwai) 8/11, Stead ... 1
BRBALLINI (Major A. Tyrrel and Mrs. L. Whitehouse) 9/5, Adley ... 2
FORESTER (Capt. I. A. David and Mr G. A. Plank) 9/7, Scarlett ... 3
WATCHMAN (Mr. Ram Parkash) 7/10, Lott ... 4
Tote Paid: Rs. 41/8 for win, Rs. 16/8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 35 for places.

Maharashtra Cricket Team To Play At Lucknow In December

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

It is understood that Prof. Deodhar, the skipper of the Maharashtra Cricket Team, has agreed to play a three-day match with a U.P. selected team at Lucknow during the Christmas vacation, when the Maharashtra team will go to Calcutta to play an exhibition match from January 2, 1942.

More Tributes To India's Poet Laureate

Madras

At a commemoration gathering of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, this morning, Dr. George S. Arundale spoke of Dr. Tagore as the revealer of the real India. Other speakers included Dr. Maria Montessori.

At the commemoration meeting at the headquarters of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, Mr. Jinarajadasa observed:

"Rabindranath Tagore has made India more real and more near to the millions in the lands which I have visited in South and Central America and Mexico. His name will always be spoken in those lands with reverence, and his message as a poet and dramatist will be incorporated into the best of their culture."

SIR A. P. PATRO'S HOMAGE

Sir A. P. Patro, in a statement on the death of Dr. Tagore says:

"I am extremely grieved to read the sad news of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's death. He devoted his long and noble life for the uplift of India and to find an appropriate place for her in the world civilisation. His conception of the world was beautiful and he loved India above all. He lived up to his ideals as a poet, philosopher and humanitarian worker. His great mission was to harmonise India's high ideals with the world's spiritual conception and he pursued it to the end. It is a great loss to India at this juncture as no one could interpret India so beautifully as he did for India to take her prominent place in the life of the civilised world."

"FRIEND OF HARIJANS"

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., in a statement on the death of Dr. Tagore, says:

"The passing of Rabindranath Tagore is a loss which means a lot more than I can tell, to the community to which I belong. He felt the wrongs to which my people were subjected more deeply and more keenly than any other Indian that I know of and expressed his feelings in language which can never be forgotten. He identified religion with the service of the poor and the underprivileged."

Chandernagore

CHANDERNAGORE:—All schools and colleges stopped work to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Tagore. The markets were closed and the tricolour was flown at half-mast at all public offices.

Benares

BENARES:—At a meeting of the staff and students of the Benares Hindu University held this evening under the Presidentship of Pandit Malaviya, Rector of the University, a condolence resolution moved by Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, and seconded by Prof. Puntambekar at the death of Dr. Tagore was passed all standing.

Gwalior

GWALIOR:—The death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has been received with deep sorrow in Gwalior. As a mark of respect to the poet His Highness Maharaja of Scindia has ordered the closing of all schools, colleges and educational institutions to-day.

Poona

POONA.—All the colleges and other educational institutions in Poona as well as commercial establishments and the city municipal offices remained closed yesterday as mark of respect to the memory of the late Poet Rabihdranath Tagore.

The offices of the Provincial, District and City Congress Committees also remained closed and the tri-colour flag over the Congress House was flown at half mast.

The offices of the District and Sessions Courts also rose for the day after 2 p.m.

Allahabad

ALLAHABAD:—In almost all branches of art in the broadest sense, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore achieved the highest distinction, and thereby enhanced the cultural renown of India," said Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, in a statement to the Associated Press. He added: "He was one of those few Indians who by their faithful and successful interpretation of the Indian mind, secured for our historic land international fame, as a country to be reconed within the domain of literature and art."

Bangalore

BANGALORE:—As a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore all schools and colleges and other educational institutions in Bangalore and Mysore were closed to-day.

The Bangalore Cantonment District Congress Committee has passed a resolution placing on record its deep regret at the demise of Dr. Tagore.

Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Mysore Congress leader, in the course of a statement says: "In the passing of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore India has lost one of her greatest sons, one that raised her anew in the estimation of the world in the field of letters, of art and of philosophy."

Bhavnagar

BHAVNAGAR:—As Thursday and Friday were public holidays all State institutions including courts, colleges and schools were ordered to be closed on Saturday as mark of respect for the sad demise of Dr. Tagore.

SALEM, Aug. 9.

Interviewed on the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, former President of the Indian National Congress, stated: "The late Dr. Tagore was one of the few rarest talents of British India who had raised our country to a higher plane internationally. The thing which must appeal to the people of this country is not simply his extraordinary literary ability, but his intense desire to bring about unity between our country and England."

He added: "The intense feeling of sorrow at his demise, although he was eighty, is universal in our country."—A. P.

A GREAT SOUL HAS PASSED AWAY

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 9.

The Hon. Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Law Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government said:

"Dr. Rabindranath Tagore died full of years and honours, but the gap caused by his death will be very difficult to fill for he possessed uncommon talents and personality. A great soul to our grief has passed away."—(O.P.I.)

Swaraj Was His Dream!

Youth Asked To Work For Ideals Of Dr. Tagore

A condolence meeting to mourn the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, was held under the auspices of the Youths' Parliament at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Saturday evening. Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, President of the B. P.C.C., presided.

Addressing the meeting Mr. Desai said that Dr. Tagore's greatness was not only recognised in India but throughout the world. He was also the ambassador of India's greatness, which was felt through men like him in the comity of nations. Deeply mourned as his death was, his name would always live through his works.

Dr. Tagore's greatest desire was to see India free. He was proud of the country in which he was born. His message before his death was that Indians should not rest content until the country had gained its freedom. The speaker hoped that every Indian and specially the youth of the country fulfilled his desire.

A condolence resolution which was placed before the meeting on which Miss Perin Narîman and Mr. Adam Adil spoke was unanimously passed, all standing.

Parle's Tribute To Tagore

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE JARLE, Aug. 8.

To pay their respectful homage to Poet Rabindranath Tagore a prayer meeting of the citizens of Vile Parle was held this morning under the auspices of the Pupils' Own School After the singing of appropriate songs of the late poet Tagore by Sjt Pinakin Trivedi and students of the Pupils' Own School, Dr Manilal Patel explained the significance of the occasion and paid a tribute of affection and homage to Rabindranath Tagore Narrating a few incident from the life of Poet. Dr. Patel referred to the nobility of the soul of Gurudeva which spontaneously appreciated the human values and high ideals. Sjt. Gulabdas Broker spoke on the multi-sided genius of the Poet and stressed that the loss of India in the passing away of the Poet was irreparable indeed Sjt. Ramniklal Mehta also joined in paying homage to the Poet on behalf of the citizens of Vile Parle. After the singing of the famous national song composed by the Poet, the meeting terminated in prayerful silence

INDIA'S CULTURAL AMBASSADOR

Under the auspices of Khalsa College Union Society, a meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in the Lecture Hall of the College at Matunga to express profound sorrow at the demise of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.

Dr. Manilal Patel, director of Bharatiya Vidya Bhuwan, Prof. J. C. Daruvala and Prof. M. S. Chatterji delivered speeches paying high tributes to the memory of the Veteran National Poet. Shrimati Lilavati Munshi presided.

Dr. Manilal Patel said that being a student and later on the staff at "Vishva Bharati" it was his good fortune to come in personal contact with Gurudev at Shantiniketan. The passing away of Poet Tagore, the speaker said, made them feel that he belonged to the lineage of India's great saints and seers who, age after age, had appeared in the arena of history with the message of Eternal man. If Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the inaugurator of the modern age in India, Dr. Patel said, Poet Tagore was not only the best representative of the New Indian Renaissance but one of its main creators. His literary creations had brought new light and new understanding in the world. His educational institution at "Vishva Bharati" stood for the recognition that India's special genius had been to acknowledge the divine in human affairs, to offer hospitality to all that was imperishable in human civilization, regardless of racial and national divergence. Quoting late Tagore, the speaker remarked, that Vishva Bharati represented India where she had her wealth of mind which was for all.

Shrimati Lilavati Munshi in her speech paid high tributes to the memory of late Dr. Tagore.

The meeting passed the following resolutions:

In the death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore India has suffered the loss of the greatest poet of the age, a great humanitarian, and a true patriot free from racial bias. He was India's noblest apostle of culture and civilisation who served his country as her greatest and most effective ambassador in the cultural world. In his death we mourn the loss, to India of one of her greatest sons, to the world of a prophet and seer who opened up the highways of peace and salvation."

"EUROPE HAS LEARNT FROM INDIA"

"M. G." Pleads For Perpetuation Of Poet's Memory

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's death shocked the literary world here as a distinct period in Indian literature passed with Tagore. Young Indians in London went into mourning, and Cambridge Majlis passed a special resolution on the Poet's death with glorious tribute to his creative work.

Among the newspapers "The Times" and "Manchester Guardian" lead, paying tribute to the poet. The "Times" leader savours of superiority complex, while the "Guardian's" is straightforward appreciation with a valuable suggestion that the Poet's memory should be perpetuated.

"PATH OF ALL BEAUTY."

"There is no understanding of this Poet, painter and politician without bearing in mind his place in the family at once devoted to the services of its people and to its own exalted distinction. Tagore was a great gentleman or perhaps a great nobleman; and while in the poems and plays and perhaps above all letters he was pouring out beauty—to the occidental mind all the more alluring because it was nebulous and devoid of controversial detail he was, now deliberately and now unconsciously, protecting his own fastidious fine individuality against encroachments of grosser and clumsier persons and powers. As poet, artist and teacher, his path was all beauty and loving kindness. Politically his course was that of a generous soul caught now and then in the thicket of racial and social influences from which poets and artists of humbler station are free."

"EUROPE LEARNS FROM "INDIA."

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—"Of all modern Indian writers Tagore had reached a supreme place as a world figure, poet, philosopher and prophet. Though it is difficult to assess his verse in English translations, many readers in Europe and U.S.A. have been made aware of his powers and he was obviously the outstanding genius of Bangali renaissance. In England we have too often carried mixed treasurers over confidently to the East. And it was salutory to learn through Tagore how much Europe had to learn from India.

"In the days of his manhood while his life had the quiet symmetry of a circle his mind went out over the world attempting to reconciling the varying forms of loyalty and beliefs. In his mature years at Santiniketan he gathered around him many scholars and philosophers whom his leadership had directed for purposes of human unity, notable among them the late C. F. Andrews.

"Santiniketan was not an 'ivory castle', for Tagore never lost sight of the world as it actually is, and at time when he disapproved of the English policy in India he would speak strongly, even vehemently. But he never denied to the West its virtues, its energy and material creativeness. Nourished by the Bengali revival of the 19th century he had come to possess the vision of union of men sharing the common modicum of belief about human life: whatever might be their conflicting faiths in concepts and eternity.

PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

"The memory of that vision should be perpetuated in some permanent form in this country. Those who saw him will never forget his noble presence and magnificent profit and its quality can be recalled from the number of portraits, but the ultimate memory of him is in his faith in unity of men on earth. Those who knew him and cherished him should in some organisation in this country see that his teaching is still remembered and it purpose furthered."

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York, August 9

Previous closing	16.56
To-day's opening	16.50
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	16.32
Difference	—24

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 224-8
Broach April/May	Rs. 259-8

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 9

The New York cotton was lower following lack of encouraging Washington news as a result of which prices worked down under scattered liquidation and hedging.

Trading in October began at 16.50 i.e. six points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on liquidation and hedging with some outside selling. Subsequently the market eased further on continued offerings with October finally closing at 16.32.

The following are opening ranges:—
October (16.62/61) 16.50/50
December (16.77/76) 16.70/70
March (16.90/90) 16.81/81

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, August 9

Castorseeds August September (£21) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta August September (£20 3/4) closed
Linseed La Plata August (£12 3/8) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast August September (£19) closed

JUTES

Dundee July August (£52 nominal) £53
Lightning July August (£48 nominal) £49

RUBBER

Spot (13 11/16d paid and sellers) closed
Forward November (13 5/8d buyers) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 1/2 buyers: £256 3/4 sellers. Quiet) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, August 9

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, August 9

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, August 9

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, August 9

Spot (23 7/16d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-2 7/8 to 0-3 5/16) 0-2 11/16 to 0-3 1/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, August 9

There was no trading during the night session.

Cawnpore Follows Bombay

ADDITIONAL WAR ALLOWANCE TO WORKERS

CAWNPORE, August 9.

A further dear food allowance of 2 annas in the rupee for workers drawing under Rs. 14 per month and 1 anna 6 pies in the rupee for those drawing between Rs. 14 and Rs. 150 is announced by the Employers Association of Northern India to enable the workers to meet the rapid rise in the cost of living. The additional increase is granted to cover a cost of living index figure up to 140 points.

RAPID RISE IN PRICES.

A "communique" issued in this connection says: "By reasons mainly of reckless speculation in the grain and cloth markets there has since the end of June last, been an unusually sudden rise in the cost of certain household necessities causing particular hardship to mill workers in the lower grades.

Prior to the declaration of the strike which recently occurred, the employers were already considering the grant of an increased war dear food allowance to meet this rapid rise in the cost of living and it is to be regretted that negotiations had not been opened when the workers in certain mills took the law into their own hands and struck work without notice.

AT GOVERNMENT REQUEST.

At the request of the Government, however, negotiations have, since the termination of the strike, been continued with the labour commissioner and in order to afford their workers assistance to meet the further increase in the cost of living, the Employers' Association of Northern India have now agreed to grant a further war dear food allowance.

CONDITIONS.

The allowance has been granted on the following conditions:—

(A) Provided the average cost of living index figure for the preceding three consecutive months has exceeded 140 points. The Employers Association of Northern India will be prepared to discuss, and if conditions in the industries covered by the Association will permit of such an increase, will grant a further increase.

(B) Should the cost of living index figure fall below 121 points, and remain so for three consecutive months the Association reserves the right to apply to the Labour Commissioner for a reversion to the scale introduced in January, 1940.

(C) The allowance now announced will be paid on the basic wages under conditions similar to those governing the increase granted in 1940 and will be effective from the second wage period of July.—A. P.

PROVIDENT FUND BENEFITS TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Discussion Between All-India Railwaymen's Federation And The Railway Board

The extension of provident fund benefits; the working of the present dearness allowance rules; blocks in the promotion of low paid staff; principles to be adopted in regard to staff on the transfer of railways from company to state management and the grievences of certain accounts staff, were the subjects discussed at the twentieth half - yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railway men's Federation held in Bombay on August 6.

The deputation from the Federation included besides Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President, Mr. S. Guruswamy, General Secretary and some fourteen other delegates from various unions affiliated to the Federation.

A press communique issued by the Railway Board with the concurrence of the Federation states that in regard to the extension of provident fund benefits, the federation submitted that the original provision of Rs. 12 lakhs made by the Railway Board for this purpose had been reduced to Rs. seven and a half lakhs, as perhaps the Board felt that there would not be many volunteers for admission to the fund.

The Chief Commissioner; Sir Leonard Wilson, explained that the provision of Rs. seven and a half lakhs referred to represented the amount provided in 1941/42. Over and above that allowed for in the previous year. The provision of Rs. ten or twelve lakhs represented a necessarily rough estimate, as the option need not be exercised at once, but at any subsequent time during the employees service. If however, the cost turned out to, say Rs. thirteen lakhs, there was no intention of going back on what the Board had undertaken to do in this matter.

To other arguments, the Chief Commissioner pointed out that the Railway Board could not take a short view of this matter, and that the present high earnings might last only for the duration of the war, while the provident fund benefits were a permanent liability. He also referred to the debts owed by the Railways to the depreciation fund and the contributions to be made to the general finances of the country and concluded that as the present scheme had only been introduced about eight months ago, it would not be reasonable to expect a further advance in so short a time.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

In regard to the working of the present dearness allowance rules, the Chief Commissioner referred to the submission made by the Federation that those who were still eligible for and were drawing grain compensation allowance should not be deprived of the dearness allowance and said that he was prepared to consider this matter.

The Federation next urged that Kalyan should be regarded as a suburb of Bombay for purposes of the grant of dearness allowance applicable to that city, citing the Rau Report in this connection. Similar cases about suburban classification in Calcutta area were also mentioned by the Federation and the Chief Commissioner agreed to consider the suggestions of the Federation in the light of the discussion.

BLOCKS IN PROMOTION

The question of blocks in promotion in the grades of low paid staff was then discussed. The Federation showed to the Chief Commissioner a list giving details of certain staff who had been locked on Rs. 60 for many years, especially in the divisional offices on the N. W. Railway. The Chief Commissioner remarked that, after all, work must have some relation the pay drawn, and that so long as an employee holds a particular post which is considered to be worth Rs. 60 he could not be paid more than Rs. 60 simply because he had been in the post for some time. The Chief Commissioner said that the Railway Board were constantly examining the classification of the grades in relation to the nature of the work performed.

In regard to the principles to be adopted regarding staff, on the transfer of company-managed railway to state management, the Chief Commissioner explained that the object of the Government was to take over and keep the staff on the same conditions generally as were applicable to them at present in all major matters, such as pay, provident fund benefits, etc., although in some minor matters, they might be brought under state rules, in order to provide uniform conditions.

CONCILIATION MACHINERY

Finally, the Federation stated that there were cases in which a deadlock was reached in discussion with the Board, and it was desirable in such a contingency that machinery should be provided to assess and decide on the relative claims of both parties. With this end in view, it was submitted that, in the absence of the standing machinery recommended by the Whitley Commission, the Railway Board should agree in such cases to join with the Federation in applying to Government for action under the Trade Dispute Act.

The Chief Commissioner asked if it was really necessary in every case that one side should get its views accepted when, as was inevitable, the views of both sides sometimes differed. The Federation knew what machinery was available. He added that the Board would only be inclined to agree to the procedure suggested by the Federation, where they were in doubt regarding any matter.—A. P.

Guarantee

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City's Rainfall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

46 cents of rain were received in Bombay for 24 hours ending with 8 this morning. Only light showers are expected till to-morrow afternoon.

The following is the rain chart:—

	Rainfall for 24 hours. Inches.	Total Inches.	Below normal. Inches.
Colaba	0.46	23.98	23.07
St. George	0.55	25.22	
J. J. Hospital	0.12	24.34	
Matunga	0.07	23.33	

The maximum temperature was 85.3deg., which was one degree above normal and the minimum temperature was 78.1deg. which is 2deg. above normal.

Governor's Radio Talk On A. R. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will broadcast a talk on Air Raid precautions in Bombay from the Bombay Studio of the All-India Radio at 8-45 p.m. on Wednesday, August 13.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S CLUB: There will be a Symposium (followed by a dance) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

The Symposium is on "Dress Reform". The speakers are Lady Rama Rau, Prof. F. Correia-Afonso, Rev. Fr. Esteller, S.J., Miss Amy Rustomjee, Mrs. Joaquim Alva, Prof. P. Andrade, Mr. Wilfred Pereira, Mr. Reginald Mathalone and Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan. Mrs. Naidu will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Boys and girls of Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari Branches of the All-India Children's Association will visit their brethren of Ghatkopar to-day (Sunday) morning.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE: Mr. Raghavendrachar Sangli will give a discourse on "Kavya" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. in the premises of the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road Matunga G.I.P.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Man Mortal and Immortal" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, this (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers

BOMBAY WELFARE SOCIETY: An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Welfare Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of its president.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Miss Raihana Tyabji will speak on "Talk and Bhajan" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

MRS. NAIDU'S PUBLIC LECTURE: Under the joint auspices of the Social Workers' Society and the Youth Lodge, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will give a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty. Lady Rama Rao will preside.

SARASWAT BRAHMIN SANGH: Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Sangh, Dadar, social gathering will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) from 8-30 to 6 p.m. (lectures from 4 to 6 p.m.). Dr. Srinivasrao Savur, Director, Colaba Observatory will preside.

DEMAND FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCE: A meeting of the office-bearers and Committee members of the Service Associations in Bombay and of representatives of employees in other departments having not yet formed any Association, will be held under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Federation, Soman Building, Girgaum, Bombay, to voice a concerted demand for an immediate grant of adequate Dearness Allowance to the subordinate and inferior employees to compensate them for the abnormal rise in prices.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, AUGUST 10

Delhi I—Programme

388.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Azmat Husain. 5-20 M. S. Sharma. 5-35 Gulabbai. 5-50 Irshad. 6-15 Ramzan Khan. 6-30 Gaur Malhar on Vichitra Veena. 6-45 Irshad Ali. 7 M. S. Sharma. 7-15 Kitaboon Ki Baten. 7-30 Azmat Husain. 7-50 Gulabbai. 8 Ramzan Khan. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 Ramzan Khan. 10 Vichitra Veena recital. 10-15 Gulabbai. 10-30 Azmat Husain.

Bombay I Programme

244 metres (1231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Tunes from Talkies. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Marathi pad. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Sawai Gandharv. 11 Kalyani. 11-20 Jaltarang Solo. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 T. N. Ranade. 12 p.m. Jurm-o-Saza. 12-30 Air Orchestra. 12-45 Gujarati geet. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Sadat Khan. 1-15 Ram Marathe. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 The Concertgebouw Orchestra. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Khayal Purvi and Pad. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Sadat Khan. 5-50 Avinash. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 T. N. Ranade. 6-30 Shri Rag on Sarangi. 6-40 Ram Marathe. 6-55 Kalyani. 7-15 Abdul Karim Khan. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Marathi Bhavgeets. 7-45 Ebrahim. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 The fortnight in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Musical interlude. 10 Hertha Becker. 10-15 Evelyn Gedge. 10-30 Wanda Landowska.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Mixed melodies. 8-15 Kharadker and Biniwale. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Parsekar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Bismillah and party. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 T. N. Ranade. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Flute Solo. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-330 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Sawai Gandharv. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Sadat Khan. 9-15 T. N. Ranade. 9-25 Kalyani. 9-40 Ram Marathe. 9-55 Instrumental music. 10 Sawai Gandharv.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' requests. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Next week's programmes. 6-5 Church service. 7-20 Uma Mittra. 7-40 Samaresh Chowdhuri. 7-50 Instrumental duet. 8 Samaresh Chowdhuri. 8-15 Ashit Mukerjee. 8-25 Satya Kinkar Banerjee. 9 Under Nazi Domination. 4. 9-55 Betty Lister. 10-15 A. Shemansky.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Shrimati Pushpa Mahadevan. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 T. K. Jayarama Iyer. 5-45 Thiruvengadu Subramaniya Pillai. 6-5 Pathamadai Sundaram. 6-30 Shrimati Saranayaki Ammal. 7 Dance music. 7-50 T. K. Jayarama Iyer. 8-30 Shrimati Saranayaki Ammal. 9 News Front. 9-45 Topical talk. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Hal Kemp and his Orchestra. 10-10 Nino Martini. 10-15 Rozario D'Costa.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 T. K. Rangachari. 6-5 Mannargudi K. Savitri Ammal. 6-30 For villages. 7 Hindustani melodies. 7-15 The New Order. 7-50 T. K. Rangachari. 8-45 Mannargudi K. Savitri Ammal.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: August 9.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
September from Bond Rs. 13/8
Shipment June Rs. 10 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 9/10 F.B.H
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/12 to 15/6
Large grain Rs 15/8 to 16/12.
Tone:—Steady.

PRECIOUS METALS

Bombay: August 9.

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals:—Per cent. Per tola

Platinum (Elephant Brand)	...100	Rs. 95
Platinum (Elephant Brand)	... 97	Rs. 94
Platinum (Anchor Brand)	 25	Rs. 25
Palladium	100	Rs. 160
Iridium	100	Rs. 300
Osmium	100	Rs. 170
Ruthenium	100	Rs. 190
Rhodium	100	Rs. 500

LONDON WHEAT

London: August 8

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 21-10 1/2 August quoted.
Wheat Barletta Russo 20/9 August quoted
Wheat South Australian 27/6 Aug. quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: August 8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	81 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	106 1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111 5/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	8 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	73
National Bank of India	32

General Realising In Share Bazar

STEELS AND TEXTILES DECLINE

Cement Exceptionally Steady

Bombay: August 9.

With a further drop in raw cotton prices to new low levels and the Share Bazar being overbought, found no support and quotations were marked down with increased profit-taking.

Absence of rains and severe drought in several parts of the country induced long liquidation under fears that the purchasing capacity will be reduced considerably. Thus the economic situation is becoming uncertain and naturally buyers in Share Bazar are adopting cautious attitude.

It may be noted that the selling was general and cotton mill shares which were very favourite among speculators suffered on increased selling pressure. The recent rise largely discounted favourable industrial outlook and the market being overbought naturally called for adjustment and it seems that the present decline will be carried further.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was quiet awaiting tax developments. Fractional declines predominated in the stock market which moped narrowly through sheer inactivity as in addition to the usual weekend caution there was dubiety over war news, taxes, price controls, the Far-Eastern and renewed labour unrest. Oils Coppers and Steels were narrow. Rails were resistant but Rubbers, Aircraft and Motors ruled barely steady. U. S. Steel shares declined 5/8 at 58 1/8. Anaconda Coppers lost 5/8 at 28-1/4 and General Motors closed 1/4 down at 39 1/2 dollars.

In the local Bazar Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2125 and after declining to Rs. 2097 steadied at Rs. 2107. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 400 and after declining to Rs. 396 closed at Rs. 398. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1207 and after declining to Rs. 1197 closed at Rs. 1202. Associated Cement shares were exceptionally steady at Rs. 153/12. Bombay Burma shares weakened to Rs. 437.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: August 9.

Bombay Dyeing (1222/8) 1207 1195 1197 1200 1202/8
Century (499/8) 487 486 493 497 498 497
Central India (374) 370 362 365
Kohinoor (477/8) 465 461 465 466
New Great (284) 280 272 275
Simplex (150) 147 144 145
Swadeshi (364) 358 352 355 356
Associated Cement (154) 154/8 153/4
Andhra (1717/8) 1717
Tramways Ordinary (163) 157
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1715) 1710 1705 1695
Tata Steel Defd (2153) 2125 2107 2097 2107/8
Tata Steel Ordinary (405) 400 397 398 396 398
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156/12) 156 155/4
Bellapur (235) 234 233 232
Bombay Steam (334) 335
Bombay Burma (461) 445 425 435 437.

TEXTILES

Bombay, August 9.

100	Ahmed. Advance	338	12
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1202	8
100	CENTURY	497	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	365	0
100	COLABA	202	8
100	Coorla	131	4
250	David	235	0
250	Dawn	410	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd.	2	8 9
100	FINLAY	228	0
100	GOKAK	240	0
1000	Hindustan	2210	0
100	Indore	162	0
100	Khatau	187	8
100	KOHINOOR	466	0
250	LAXMI	595	0
100	MORARJI	336	0
250	Model	146	0
100	NEW GREAT	275	0
100	Osmanshahi	110	0
100	Phoenix	345	0
25	Sassoon Silk	77	8
1000	Sholapur	3600	0
50	Simplex	145	0
100	SWADESHI	356	0
100	SWAN	220	0
500	Vishnu	1337	8
1000	Western	1380	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda X.D.	111	8
25-50	Central	48	0
500	Imperial	1567	0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	380	10
50-100	India	142	8
100	Reserve Bank	106	0
5	Union	6	12

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	153	4

INSURANCE

100	Empire	692	8
15-100	Jupiter X.D.	14	4
20	Mercantile	67	8
15-75	New India	46	0
200	Oriental	4195	0
10-50	Vulcan	9	2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	185	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717	8
10	Ajmer	12	6
50	BOMBAY TRAM	157	0
100	Bombay Suburban X.D.	183	8
10	Broach	13	4
100	Karachi	210	0
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	185	0
100	TATA HYDRO	185	0
1000	TATA POWER	1695	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	89	0
100	C. Province	105	8
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	102	4
100	Mandra Bhon	103	0
100	Pachora Jamner	66	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	105	0
500	Tapti Valley	652	8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	4	1	6

LONDON RUBBER

London: August 8.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 13-11/16.

2sh	Indian Copper	2	1 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	3	10
10	SHIVRAJPUR X.D.	33	8
10	Mukund Iron	12	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2 07	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	398	0
10	Steel Corporation	19	12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	572	8
10	Air Services	7	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	232	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	335	0
125	B. Burma	437	8
50	Burma Cont.	148	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 0	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	137	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	47	12
100	Indian Radio Def.	592	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	582	8
100	Port Canning	92	0
30	PREMIER CON.	102	0
15	Scindia	22	2
25	Tata Oil	55	4
100	Wimco	226	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1570	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	77	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	642	8
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	118	4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	116	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	158	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1612	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	221	14
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	737	8

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	105	0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	50	4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: August 9.

Following a decline of 9 pts in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 266 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 263/8 and improved to Rs. 264 under scattered buying. At the rise there was long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 262/4, but again recovered to Rs. 264. The effect of the loss of Japanese market is mostly discounted, but the general sentiment is bearish despite serious drought in cotton-producing countries. While one can hope for more rains but it is no use to shut eyes that it is already late and we cannot have normal production. On the contrary, we may fear failure of the crop and we think short sales at the present level are risky.

Thereafter there was renewed selling and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 261/4. The market again steadied and finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	Rs. 227/0
Broach A/M	Rs. 262/0
Oomra D/J	Rs. 195/4
Bengal D/J	Rs. 147/12

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: August 8.

Broach A/M opening Rs. 269/8; highest Rs. 272/8; lowest Rs. 265; closing as under:

Broach J/A	Rs. 232/0
Broach A/M	Rs. 265/4
Oomra D/J	Rs. 198/0
Bengal D/J	Rs. 149/0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 664 cent pts. at Ex 331.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, August 9

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/6. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London spot silver was unchanged at 23-7/16d and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 7/16d. New York spot silver was also unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity is Rs. 62/8. The local market is quiet with scattered business. There was small liquidation and the tone of the market was quiet.

Quotations were as under:

	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 42 1 0	62 13 0
Shravan	Rs. 42 1 0	62 13 0
Bhadarva	Rs. 42 1 0	62 14 0

Sovereigns Rs. 28-7-6.

Burma Rice Whole-Sale And Retail Prices

The Government of Bombay has notified the following fair ruling prices of leading varieties of Burma rise for wholesale and retail sales in Bombay City, effective from Saturday, August 9, until further notice:—

Description of quality	Wholesale. Prices for 168 lbs	Retail Prices 1 Payiee
	Rs.	As.p.
Bassein Small Mills	11/10 to 11/12	8/6
Amba More No. 1	13/4 to 13/10	9/9
Amba More No. 2	12/12 to 13/2	9/6
Halwa (Khananto)	11/9 to 11/11	8/6
Madhia Mandia	13/8 to 13/12	9/9
Mandia Ordinary	12/10 to 13/0	9/3
Sugandhi No. 1	13/8 to 14/0	10/0
Sugandhi No. 2	12/12 to 13/0	9/3
Europe Quality	12/6	9/0
Special	11/7 to 11/8	8/3
Rangoon Small Mills	11/10 to 11/12	8/6

Wholesale rates will be five annas less C. I.F. sales for reshipment from docks. When delivered thence in railway wagons carts or lorries for carriage inland, this rate will be two annas less. When sold by Vakharias and Chhaparias a margin of six annas over the wholesale rate is allowed. The retail rates are for cash purposes.

NOTE:—As prices actually ruling in Bombay are less than the prices worked out in parity with those prevailing in Rangoon, the former range of prices are shown in the Schedule for information.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: August 9.

There was a decline in prices on the market to-day. Tata Deferreds opened about Rs. 30 lower at 2080 and eased off to 2060 later recovering to 2070. Tata Ordinaries opened at 395 and after touching 393 improved to 395. Bombay Dyeings stood lower at 1135. Indian Irons also declined to 31/8.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (2110) 2080 60 70.
Tata Ordinaries (400) 395 93 95

Tata Ordinary 395, Tata Deferred 2070, Indian Iron 31/8, Steel Corpn of Bengal 19/10, Bombay Dyeing 1135. Central India 334/6, Century 472/8, Gokak 221/14 Kohinoor 435, Simplex 136, Andhra Valley 1715 Tata Hydro 185, Tata Power 1680, Associated Cement 151, Belapur 218/2, Bombay Burma Old 410.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, August 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96-0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds	100-4
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99 14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	03-2
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	103-2
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	104-0
3 per cent War Bonds	101-12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	113-10

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	111-7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	115
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947	109-12
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109-8
5 per cent M Deb 1956	116
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129/0
6 per cent K P T 1956	129/0

Tone:—Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: August 9.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 Two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4 D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56.
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 15.85/95

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 188
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rate Sh. 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—
Cross Rates Dol 4.03 1/2
Japan Banks buying 60 days not quoting
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London: August 8.

The Stock Exchange continued to maintain a firm undertone despite some week-end profit-taking influenced by Far-Eastern uncertainties. Gilt-edgeds were fully steady. Industrials still moving generally upward, especially Breweries, while South American Rails were again firm on good traffics, but Home Rails Oils, Kaffirs and Diamonds recorded small losses, though mainly steadier at the close. Foreign Bonds were steady including Japanese.

The Wall Street market was very quiet

Football In Bombay

Y. M. C. A.'S SPLENDID SUCCESS

By J. C. MAITRA

The civilian population of Bombay who are interested in Soccer are immensely pleased with the success of the Y.M.C.A. in the First Division of the Harwood League. This competition since its inception over forty years ago has remained a virtual monopoly of the military teams. Year after year they carried away the championship almost as a matter of right.' The Civilian teams merely looked on. In the old days the Bombay Gymkhana, who were nick named "The Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road" by "Sphinx" or rather the late Mr. N. R. Bhattacharjee of the "Bombay Chronicle," and the Y.M.C.A. had always a strong combination on the field. But they could never outbid the soldiers and in the long run lost the Championship to them

MAKERS OF HISTORY

As far back as 1909, the Y. M. C. A. managed to wrest the honours from them and that was the only occasion on which a Civilian team earned the distinction in the history of League football in Bombay. Since then it has been more or less a dark chapter for the Civilians. Try as they would, they could not dislodge the military teams from this well-secure position. Last year the Y.M.C.A. made a serious challenge to the supremacy of the Welch Regiment, but ultimately they failed. Early this season it seemed the Welshmen would have their own way again. In a meeting between the leading Military and Civilian teams, the Welch had the Y.M.C.A completely at their mercy. They were four goals up when Jupiter Pluvias intervened and the match was abandoned.

HOLDERS CONQUERED

That was the turning point in the fortunes of the Y.M.C.A. Given a dry ground in their later encounter, the Civilians conquered the Militarymen by the odd goal in three. Then there was no question about the superiority of the former. The only point that claimed attention was how to eslipse the goal-average of the Regiment. The Y.M.C.A. had lost a match too and that was to the B.E.S.T.

Therefore, their last engagement demanded a victory by two goals to nil, which would give them the necessary advantage—and the Championship. The City Police were by no means a soft side. The Y.M.C.A. might beat them but there was the possibility of the Police scoring a goal against them and that would upset the former's apple-cart

A GLORIOUS VICTORY

It was not beyond the powers of the Y.M.C.A. forwards to notch two or three goals against the Police. But to net eight goals against them was out of the question. At any rate, that is what most people thought. The "Young men", however, threw all calculations to the wind and registered a seven goal to nil victory against them. There is no doubt the score was rather flattering to the Y.M.C.A. on the run of play. If the Policemen had not directed all their energies and attention in finding the all-important goal against their opponents, they might have saved the margin of their own defeat. Undoubtedly they felt the absence of Roane at full-back and Lazarus at the right-wing. As a matter of fact everyone of them played below his usual form on that day.

ADVANTAGE OF 'MIXED' TEAM

It was a great day for the Y. M. C. A. They were all in an inspired vein and played for all their worth. The special advantage of the Young Men lay in the fact that they were a mixed team of booted and barefooted players. With a bone-dry ground, the bare-footed players could easily outpace the Policemen, who were all heavily shod. Even a Jameson found the pace too hot for him at times. Discomfited though the Policemen were they were not disgraced. If these two teams meet again, I am sure the Police would give the Y. M. C. A. a good run for their money. Anyway, the Young Men were deservedly victorious and claimed the title for the second time—to the glory of all Civilian teams—after a lapse of 32 years. I offer my hearty congratulations to the Y. M. C. A. on their triumph.

CREATOR OF THE CHAMPIONS

The credit for their success no doubt, goes to the Captain D. Alexander, who worked up his team in splendid unison. Each member of the team has his share too of the glory. It is their individual and collective contribution which ensured and earned the success of their side. But the man behind the scene, who is primarily responsible for the making up and guiding the Y. M. C. A. team is my friend, Joseph Callan, who day in and day out spends hours and hours to build up his combination. It is undoubtedly due to his unstinted efforts that the Y. M. C. A. —and civilian football—has reached the premier position in the City to-day. Efforts were made in the past by other enthusiasts. Bombay City, one of their notable children could not survive to attain this distinction. Let us hope the Y. M. C. A. and its confreres would forge ahead to claim greater glory in the near future.

SOLDIERS' HANDICAP

The second position goes to the Welch Regiment, winners of last year. Nobody will deny that they are an excellent team. They are a fine combination with two brilliant forwards like Langton and Hill in the attacking line and a Trojan defender like James at full back. But they suffer from a handicap which all booted teams are bound to on a dry ground and that is the absence of speed in the flanks. The defenders are in a similar predicament when faced against a set of nippy bare-footed forwards, especially when they are good shooters. The Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta have shown what a bare-footed-cum-booted team can do. The Y. M. C. A. on our side has led the way for a proper adjustment and adoption of the new technique.

WHERE BOOTS SUCCEED

I cannot, of course, expect the soldiers or the Europeans to adopt the Indian methods of building up a team. They must follow the old tradition and play in the orthodox way—always hoping and trying to attain the finest quality which will outclass and outplay the Indian skill and speed. I do not know if they will be able to gain that supremacy again—at any rate, as far as football in this country is concerned. Still they are in an advantageous position when the ground is sodden. They are better tacticians on a wet ground than our players are. If the monsoon had come down as usual, I doubt if the Y. M. C. A. or any other team in this City could have deprived the Welch of their Championship. They are still a power to contend with on such occasions.

B. E. S. T.'S ADVANCE

The B. E. S. T. have secured the third rank in the League Table, being three points behind the leaders. The Tramwaymen have acquired new strength with the transfer of some players from other clubs. Butchi of the Y. M. C. A. is the most conspicuous among them. Somehow they have taken a long time to build up their combination. In fact, team-work has been very much lacking in their methods of play. Constant re-shuffling of the forward line has much to do with it. You cannot effect perfect understanding between players if you go on shifting them from place to place. Then the usual positions of players have to be kept up as far as possible. A player feels like a fish out of water if he is placed in an unsuitable position.

W. I. A. A. WEAKENED

A team of stars would be of no use if they cannot work together cohesively. Last year the W. I. A. A. had built up a sound combination. But this season saw their combination broken up completely. Mr. Patel lost a few players to the B. E. S. T. and others and replaced them by fresh blood from elsewhere. But his choices were not very happy, in that they were misfits in some cases. He had therefore, to charge his men and their places frequently, with the result that his team could not fare as well as they should have. It is better to stick to one set of players, changing a member here or there occasionally, if necessary. That alone makes for solidarity and strength. On the whole, the automobile men have done well to secure the fourth position in the League.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE

The City Police stand next in order with equal number of points to their credit, namely ten. Early in the season they raised high hopes. Some people went to the length of prophesying that they might even win the Championship this year. But they fell away as the season progressed. Their chief defect appeared to be. It was not really robust football which some people like to see. It was a shade on the wrong side. It deprived the Police of the services of one of their best men in Lazarus. If the latter had not caught the contagion from one of his colleagues he would not be under suspension at all. Will the Police gather their forces again and try to repeat what they have achieved in the hockey field? Where's Godwin to guide them?

BATTERY AND GYMKHANA

The sixth position has fallen to the lot of the Heavy Battery. The Gunners have always suffered from poor shooting. This season their attacking line was as bad as it could be. Their team-work left much to be desired and shooting was atrocious. You cannot blame the defenders if the forwards do not play their part properly. Was it due to lack of practice?

The Bombay Gymkhana is on evil days. Few soccer players are available now. The public schools in England having taken to rugger in preference to soccer the latter type of players are found rarely among them now-a-days. Therefore the Gymkhana is making a downward march every year. Whatever the remnants left have now been called away for active service. It is indeed very difficult for them to field a respectable side. Still they have gained a rank—seventh—hardly uncomplimentary to them.

BOTTOM-RUNGERS

One would have expected the B. B. and C. I. Railway to make a better show than they did. What's wrong with them? They never appeared to pay with trim and determination. "Half-hearted" was writ large on their faces. I thought with men like Mr. G. C. Laughton at their head and Captain Austen as their guiding spirit, they would make things hum for the Railway. It would be worth their while to enquire where the defect lies.

The inclusion of the Re-inforcement Camp was under a misapprehension. Therefore, their failure to shine was not unexpected. I have no doubt this will not be repeated in future.

South Kanara, the only Indian side in the League put up a miserable show throughout and there was no wonder that they were found in the bottom rung of the ladder. I have received complaints of mismanagement in the side. Whether there is any truth in them or not the fact remains that, despite a large membership they have not been able to make up a stout combination. There were occasions when they failed to field a full team. There must be something radically wrong somewhere. It is for the members to find that out and remedy it.

The following are the final positions of teams in the First Division of the Harwood League :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	P
Y.M.C.A.	9	8	0	1	30	4	16
Welch Regiment	9	8	0	1	36	6	16
B.E.S.T.	9	6	1	2	25	11	13
W.I.A.A.	9	4	2	3	19	12	10
City Police	9	5	0	4	20	14	10
Heavy Battery	9	3	2	4	9	11	8
Bombay Gymkhana	9	2	3	4	10	17	7
B.B. & C.I. Rly.	9	2	2	5	11	22	6
Reinforcement Camp	9	1	1	7	4	43	3
South Kanara	9	0	1	8	3	27	1

"MAZARIN" FOR ST. LEGER

LONDON, August 8.

Mazarin owned and trained by Richard Dawson established for himself a definite St. Leger prospect by winning the second successive St. Leger trial—the Andover Plate over one mile and five furlongs at Newbury.

Mazarin which is by the French sire, Mieuxce, out of Bolarinia, ridden by Bartlam, started at five to one and beat Sir Victor Sassoon's "Royalist" by a neck in a thrilling finish with Mrs. MacDonald Buchanans "Thoroughfare" a further head behind, third. "Thoroughfare" was favourite at 7/4 while "Royalist" was at 6/1. Mazarin had previously won the Saram Stakes at Salisbury when he beat "Thoroughfare" odds on favourite by three-quarters of a length.—Reuter.

Stealing For Hospitality Is No Crime

BIDUIN TRIBAL LAWS

Unchaste Women Required To Lick Red-hot Iron Bar

An audience of several hundred people gathered recently at the School of Oriental Studies of the Hebrew University to listen to a lecture on the Tribal Laws of the Beduin by Aref Bey el-Aref, District Officer of Gaza. The lecture was the sixth in a series on the Near East.

The lecturer was introduced by Prof. L. A Mayer, head of the School of Oriental Studies, as the author of two books on the Beduin of the Negeb, which had been translated from the Arabic into Hebrew (by a former student of the Hebrew University), English and German.

Speaking in faultless Hebrew, Aref Bey gave four typical examples of the workings of Beduin tribal law.

The first applied to the exercise of hospitality, which the Beduin prizes as one of his dearest privileges. Hence, when he is in the embarrassing position of having no meat to offer a guest, or the wherewithal for its purchase, he purloins a sheep from the nearest flock. Such pilfering is not regarded as theft, and is permissible only for the entertainment of a guest who has already arrived.

The owner of the stolen animal must be informed at the earliest opportunity and restitution made within fourteen days; otherwise, a four-fold return is required.

When a debtor refuses to pay what is owing or prolongs the time of payment unduly, the creditor is permitted to seize property belonging to him or his near relatives in satisfaction of the debt. The property so seized may be redeemed on payment of the debt or by means of arbitration.

This might seem a hard doctrine, remarked Aref Bey el-Aref, but it must be borne in mind that there were neither law courts nor other institutions in the desert, so that a man had to enforce his rights as best he could.

The third example was that of the familiar blood-feud, whereby a clan bears collective responsibility for murder committed by any of its members. Aref Bey referred to a case out of his own experience at Beersheba, where an aged Beduin came to implore him to arrest his son in order to prevent him from taking vengeance, as otherwise he himself and his whole family would be exposed to the law of retaliation.

When a man is suspected of murder or a woman of unchastity, he or she is required to lick a bar of red-hot iron. If no blisters are raised on the tongue, the suspect is presumed to be innocent. (The test is based on the assumption that the mouth of a guilty person is dry and parched).

The lecturer compared this ordeal with that prescribed in the Book of Numbers for women charged with improper conduct, or the practice in mediaeval Europe of requiring accused persons to walk barefoot on hot ploughshares. Desert law, concluded the lecturer, is no more harsh and in certain respects much more equitable than the legal usage of non-nomadic peoples.

Building Ersatz Berlin

To Protect The Real One From R. A. F. Blitz

The Germans have built a dummy Berlin to confuse R.A.F. pilots. It was decribed to me by a neutral traveller after he had motored freely about Germany.

Paved streets with wooden small-scale buildings imitate the Unter den Linden, the Gurfuerstendamm and other main Berlin thoroughfares.

What look like real railway lines with proper tracks enter sheds roughly representing the Potsdamer station and other stations and sweep with the city in the same way as suburban and trunk lines run past the Zoological Garden and through the Friedrich-strasse station.

SEVERAL SQUARE MILES

My informant did not dare to get out of his car and look, as sentries were watching, but as he drove slowly he estimated that this mock capital covers several square miles, writes Henry Buckley in the "Daily Express".

It represents a fantastic amount of work with many miles of streets of wooden buildings and traffic crossings.

The traveller was told by a reliable source in Berlin that this dummy capital is lit with dim blue lighting when an air raid warning sounds to give the effect of a blacked-out city.

More ingenious still is the lighting of huge bonfires there after the first wave of bombers have attacked Berlin, to attempt to deceive the following waves into believing that these are the fires started by their comrades.

Only a few soldiers for sentry duty and technicians live in this imitation capital, which was built some time last year.

CLEVER CAMOUFLAGE

The Germans recently expended great efforts in camouflaging; for instance, the Lietzensee, a small artificial lake near the radio station and exhibition gounds in Berlin, was entirely covered over with wood planking to prevent the water acting as a landmark for the R.A.F. in attacking the radio station.

The Kaiserdamm, the main thoroughfare in the same district, is entirely covered over with green cloth hung about 15 feet above the road for some hundreds of yards. Apparently, this stretch of road would also be a useful identification for the R.A.F. pilots.

BLACK PAINT

All motor roads running into Berlin are covered with black paint, making them invisible at night except for the Berlin-Stettin road, but this may have been painted since my informant left Berlin a few weeks ago.

In Cologne as in other west German towns my informant found massive cement air-raid shelters being built everywhere. One had kitchens and accommodation for 1,200 people.

The shelter building programme had been ordered to end in May, but all work was late because of the severe winter. Work now goes on day and night.

Dictionary Of Colloquial Arabic

First Book Of Its Kind Ever Published

The destinies of a book that blazes a trail into new territory are always worth tracing. A few notes concerning the reception of "The Basic Word List of the Arabic Daily Newspaper" which was compiled by Dr. Moshe Brili of the Department of Education of the Hebrew University in collaboration with two graduate students of the University's School of Oriental Studies will therefore be of interest.

The "List" was compiled primarily in order to enable students to acquire a sufficient knowledge of colloquial Arabic to enable them to read the newspapers and similar material with facility.

The teachers of Arabic in the Hebrew secondary schools of Palestine have welcomed the book which is the first dictionary of this kind in Arabic to be published anywhere, as a very useful means of imparting the colloquial language.

This is of particular importance in view of the fact that the classic Arabic taught in the schools is quite different from the spoken vernacular. The Education Department of the Vaad Leumi (General Council of the Jews of Palestine) has recommended the book as a standard work of reference in the teaching of colloquial Arabic. Many copies have been distributed in the Kibbutzim where Arabic is taught.

Well Received

Dr. Goitein and Mr. Chamoche of the School of Oriental Studies of the Hebrew University have used the "List" in preparing their new edition of a story by Mahmud Timur, an outstanding modern Egyptian author.

Letters of commendation have come from many sources and many countries.

The Emir of Abdullah Transjordan and the Ambassador of Saudia in Egypt have expressed their satisfaction that such a work in the service of Arabic should have been issued by the Hebrew University. This has also been stressed in numerous appreciative reviews in the Arab Press of the whole Near East. Favourable notices have also appeared in the Jewish and general Press (including a half-column review in the London "Times" Literary Supplement).

Copies of the book have been ordered by teachers, writers, journalists, Orientalists and universities, including those of Oxford and London.

The "List" is now being used at the American University at Beirut in the preparation of a primer in Arabic for adult illiterates in the Near East, and achievement tests in Arabic.

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

'THE BORDER CAPTAIN'

By MARQUIS JAMES

(PART I. OF "THE LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON"—PULITZER PRIZE, 1938. PUBLISHERS, BOBBS, MERRILL CO.)

When Elizabeth Jackson, mother of Andy as she called her son, died, she said to him, "Make friends by being honest, keep them by being steadfast." When Jackson appeared before a military court as General of the United States Army, he stated that these words of his dying mother had been the guiding light of his career.

Born in North Carolina in 1767, Andrew Jackson saw members of his family die fighting the British in the War for Independence. At the age of thirteen, the boy entered the Colonial army. Captured by the British he was ordered to clean the boots of a British Officer; when he refused, the officer struck him with his sword, cutting his hand to the bone and scarring his face so that Jackson carried to his death an external symbol of a dislike and contempt for England that burned with undiminished fire.

Even so wounded, the boy misled the British soldiers so that a prisoner they sought had time to escape. "Andy paid for his audacity by marching forty miles to Camden without a morsel of food or a drop to drink. When he tried to slake his aching throat by scooping up a little water from streams they forded, the soldiers would hustle their fourteen year old prisoner on."

Through the barred windows of the jail Andy watched the battle that followed.

After the Revolution was over Andrew Jackson studied law and began to practise, attending judges over a wide territory. He was a much sought after lawyer. In this period when he was boarding in rooming houses and private homes, he met Rachel Robard, unhappily married to a man given to jealousy that at times approached insanity When Rachel had already left Robard several times, her brother learned that she was in such difficulties that she must come home to stay. Since Jackson was their good friend and was travelling from that direction, they requested that he bring their sister home.

That stroke of ill fortune brought a darkened fate to the man and woman that embittered Jackson and resulted in the early death of Rachel.

Robard went to the legislature for a bill permitting him to get a divorce. Much gossip followed this step. But people did not know that Robard stopped without getting the divorce. Rachel, her family and friends, Andrew Jackson and the community at large believed that Rachel had been divorced.

Time passed with Andrew Jackson a rising and wealthy lawyer; he courted and married Rachel Robard. Two years later Jackson learned that the divorce had not gone through until long after he had married Rachel; there was another quiet marriage ceremony performed, but it almost broke Rachel's heart. Quick tempered by nature Jackson became more fiery; he protected his wife's name with an ever ready pistol.

One duel was fought with politician named Dickinson who had publicly insulted the name of Rachel Jackson. Knowing that his opponent was a sure shot, Jackson challenged him. "Jackson had decided not to compete with Dickinson for the first fire. He expected to be hit, perhaps badly. But he counted on the resources of his will to sustain him until he could aim deliberately and shoot to kill, if it were the last act of his life."

Jackson did just that. Dickinson fired first. Jackson wavered a second then took aim and fired. Dickinson fell to the ground and died that night. Jackson's friend saw blood in his boot and asked, "Are you wounded?"

"Yes", but don't let them know," said Jackson, who had been shot just an inch from his heart. His loosely hung clothes which concealed his rangy frame had saved his life, making Dickinson's aim just a little too far to the side.

Rachel Jackson wept for Dickinson's wife, praying God's mercy for the whole affair.

In his legal career Jackson continued successful, becoming Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. Then as General, he was ordered by the President of the United States to fight the Creek Indians.

Time passed with Jackson becoming a holder of vast landed estates but always having financial problems; he spent so much time on problems of his country that his own affairs took second place. By horse back and stage coach he travelled many times to Washington and Philadelphia where he met the President and his cabinet and all other leaders of national position.

Difficulties with England had continued since the Revolution, culminating in the war of 1812. The Capitol at Washington was burned. The British Navy appeared off New Orleans to attack from that position. Jackson with a small detachment of the regular army and volunteers won the battle of New Orleans in three successive engagements.

Because of errors in letters and slow communication Jackson continued to fight after the treaty of peace had been signed. He was called before a court martial to show cause for this; he was found guilty as charged and was fined. But the people found only glory in Jackson; they made a purse to cover the fine, which he gave to the hospitals. Yet it was simply another victory for Jackson, the man of the people.

Meanwhile national leaders in Washington feared Jackson, so they persuaded Monroe to make him Governor of Florida, which territory Jackson had won from Spain. Monroe asked this of Jackson as a personal favour and Jackson found himself in Florida as a powerless figurehead.

Having already resigned from his position as General in the United States Army, Jackson gave up the governorship of Florida, hoping to settle down to peace and quiet at his home, The Hermitage, near Nashville. For some time his hopes seemed to be coming true. He and Rachel with their nieces and nephews that they always had in their home were happy together, entertaining the many national figures that constantly came to The Hermitage to visit.

However, peace was not to be his lot. Jackson's career as President is given in the second part of this biography, entitled Portrait Of a President.

"Though American soldiers had not known such discipline since the days of Von Steuben, Jackson's men adored him." It was his soldiers that named him Old Hickory, when he marched on foot along with them to forestall the British at New Orleans.

"He's tough," they said, "tough as Hickory. The nickname stuck.

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MARQUIS JAMES

He read of the War in Europe and turned war correspondent.

Marquis James has twice won the Pulitzer Prize for biography, with The Life of Andrews Jackson and with The Raven, biography of Sam Houston. Mr. James' manner of presenting his character study in the surroundings of friends and enemies, conversations and letters, defeats and successes, makes rapid and entertaining reading of authentic history.

Born in Springfield, Missouri, Marquis James was taken to Oklohoma to live when he was still very young; his childhood and first college years were spent there.

In 1914 he was on the train going east to finish his college career. Between trains in Kansas City he read the Extra Papers, that an assassination in Europe had brought Germany to the aid of Austria against Serbia, which might involve Europe. It turned the career of Marquis James also.

He went into the office of the Kansas City Times, asked for a reporter's job, and went to work the next day.

From there he went to St. Louis for newspaper work, then to Chicago where he worked on the Tribune. In 1916 he went to New York which has been the center of his work since. Serving in France during the war, he remained for sometime after the Armistice, doing newspaper work.

Marquis James has been so gracious to this commentator (with the same surname) that my hope is that he will find this sketchy presentation of his long and exce'lent book acceptable.

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THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC

"RED RUBIES"

(Continued From Page 10)

his thin body, while his feet were clad in a pair of light slippers.

He eyed his evening's visitor with suspicion and distrust, and snapped out a surly question or two. But Connelly had come prepared for the fray, and laughed the whole thing off in his usual disarming manner, while almost in a whisper he told the dealer about his mission. Sure enough that acted like the magic word "Open Sesame!" for the old man's countenance immediately changed into one of craft and cunning, and finally opening the door, had led Connelly into a little bare room adjoining the small ill-furnished sitting room. It was lit by a single candle placed on a low table, on either side of which were two chairs. On the wall directly behind the seat occupied by Dominique and facing Connelly was a heavy combination safe, but it was almost lost in the dancing shadows of the room.

Bargains are not things that can be hurried through and thus Connelly and Dominique were in close conclave for well over a half-hour.

Connelly talked big, in fact he acted for all the world like the big-money agent he had introduced himself as, and his main object in coming to Dominique was in search of a good "find." In fact he was prepared to pay and pay well if he was satisfied. Money or rather big money meant nothing to him. He worked the bluff so well indeed that in a short while he had Dominique in the hollow of his hand with the latter almost shouting at his good fortune. The old man had softened to such an extent that he even produced a decanter of brandy from a little cellarette in a corner, and the two of them had drunk to each other's health. Connelly in the meanwhile studied the room, and right at that moment his mind was seized with a sudden idea....yes, that would be excellent if....but, dash it all he had not come all this way to listen to an old man's gossip Where were those darned rubies?

"Ah yes, Senor Connelly, the rubies!" echoed the old man as he took out a bunch of keys from his pocket and made in the direction of the safe behind him, his eyes gleaming with fierce greed. Yes, there was a short delay as he stood there, back to Connelly, searching out the precious baubles, feeling them, handling them, preparing himself for the great moment when he would lay them before his buyer in all their splendour, and he was so engaged in thinking over the imminent sale in his crafty mind that he did not notice his visitor quickly spill a few drops of colourless liquid from a tiny phial into the other half-filled tumbler.

And then the moment had arrived. Turning back towards Connelly with trembling hands, Dominique had brought forth a little black metal box which he placed on the table, and, along with it he had brought something else, and it was there gripped within his right hand, its ugly barrel pointing at Connelly—an automatic! Gosh, thought Connelly, this fellow was not such a dummy after all. He wasn't taking any chances—this Dominique!

The dealer pushed the box over towards Connelly, and covering him squarely with his revolver watched with triumph the visitor's exclamation as he threw back the lid and beheld those rubies! There was something like fiendish longing in the eyes of Connelly—but only for a moment—but Dominique had seen that look and well knew that his deal had been made In triumph he almost snatched back the box, moved swiftly back to the safe and replaced his treasure. Then he came back to finish the deal begun with his client.

"Another drink, Senor Dominique, to what is coming!" urged Connelly, as he raised his own glass and drained the brown liquid at a gulp. The old man smiled and followed suit and then refilled the glasses for another toast "To the deal!" Connelly helped himself to a third, and then got down to brass tacks..... What was the dealer's last figure? Ah, that needed some thinking over by Dominique. But the figure was never mentioned, for within five minutes, one of the two men was lying insensible in his chair. That insensible figure was Dominique!

Getting to work quickly he set about arranging a dramatic climax.....yes, Connelly was full of the imaginative in all things! He took out a pair of thin rubber gloves from his pocket into which he slipped his hands, then taking out another phial from his pocket he mixed it liberally with a newly-poured-out drink which he then forced between the lips of the pale figure now lying on the chair before him. Unconsciously, and almost involuntarily, the drugged man gulped down a few of the forced mouthfuls, groaning most horribly. Then, satisfied that the grim work was done, Connelly let drop the glass on the carpet just below the right hand of the victim, so that the remaining drops of liquid ran on to the cloth. They contained potassium cyanide!

Carefully cleaning the phial of all fingerprints, he placed it unstoppered on the table beside the half-empty brandy decanter. He then pocketed his own glass, and next, going over to the safe with the keys which he had retrieved from the old man's pocket, he worked on the combination until his efforts were rewarded. There was the little black box within, and now he had opened it and was taking the stones from it, replacing them in the meanwhile with the set he had brought with him. Yes, so much like the real thing that it would be very hard to tell the difference. Relocking the safe, he slipped back the key into Dominique's pocket.

He next drew out a small roll of string which he always carried on his person, and placed the end of it beneath the bottom of the brandy decanter, while he unrolled the rest across the room in the direction of the door, passing it through the open fretwork above and pulling it taut. Having done this, he left the room, letting the candle dance and flicker inside, and locking the door from without threadled the ring of the key through the loose end of the trailing string and gave it a gentle push through the fretwork.

The key went sliding down on its way towards the table and he held his breath as he heard the little thud as it came to rest on the table beside the decanter, and with a bitter laugh, he had then given the string a quick tug which had jerked it out of its place from beneath the bottle. Quickly withdrawing it, Connelly rolled it into a small ball and tucked it away again in his pocket. With that he hurried out of the lonely house, and keeping well in the shadow of the line of trees that bordered the desert, had slowly made his way back in the direction of the town, pausing on the way, beside a small stagnant pond, to cast away the extra tumbler which he carried on his person

It was done, he told himself! Even better than a mystery novel would have featured it. It almost matched the intricacies of a movie! Ha, ha, it would need the great Sherlock Holmes in the flesh and blood even to smell the traces of a mystery in it. As things stood now, there was only one thing that anybody, even the police, could conclude..... Dominique, the old miser, had at last taken his own life by his own wicked hands within the walls of his treasure room.....and he had locked himself in before doing the dirty deed. That was as plain as the moon!

And the rubies? Yes, that was a precious haul for any man to carry, but Connelly had provided for its safe transport across the border and down to Rio de Janeiro or Buenos Aires. For this, he had devised an ingenious skin belt with ten little invisible pockets, and into these cachets he had slipped in each individual stone. The belt he wore next to his skin around his waist so that it seemed to be part of him. That was clever!

He had done the changeover at the hotel late that night, and he had stayed long enough in the town to join the local natives in their amazement at the old miser's sudden death. If only those natives knew.....but they didn't!

Yesterday, he had travelled by the morning's mail coach to Revillia where he had once more gone into residence at the local Rest House, where, as in the last case, he had won everybody's heart with his geniality and generosity, for a Mexican is a friend of any man so long as that friendship is bought in hard gold. Yes, Connelly had had one full day to laze away in this little town, and now.....

The sudden jolting of the train brought him back to earth with something more than a start, and he sat up, now wide awake. No, thank heavens, it had not been an accident—only a sharp turn on the railroad. He heaved a heavy sigh and lapsed back again, but he did not return to his thoughts. Instead his attention was now focussed on his two fellow travellers at the other end of the compartment. The woman was very beautiful, he thought, and something within him brought back memories of that lovely girl he had met down in Reno during the summer vacation. Ah yes, he would get her some day, and with that he would finally settle down to the real life... the rich life!

And now Connelly was studying her companion—the tall figure in uniform, and as he looked back upon his thoughts, he suddenly found the figure mixed up with them. Now, where the dickens..? Oh, yes, he remembered now, he had suddenly encountered him in the darkness whilst on his way back from Dominique's. It was close to the Rest House when they met, but neither had exchanged any greetings and passed by as complete strangers, for that was what they were to each other, and right now, whoever the officer might be, he was just as much a stranger to him as he was on that fateful evening for all he cared!

As Connelly thought of all these things and eyed the man, he was suddenly surprised in his look by the hard eyes of the officer that so unexpectedly turned in his direction, and for a brief moment Connelly felt his knees sag and a lump rise in his throat. Silly that he should behave in this way, he told himself, but.... those stern eyes—they looked on him as if they belonged to some hard-boiled judge about to pass the sentence of death on the prisoner!

Connelly felt hypnotised and spellbound. Those hard eyes still bit into his own. He pretended to doze off again, but those eyes seemed to sear through his closed lids and stare right into him. Feeling very uncomfortable, he suddenly got up, went down the central corridor in search of the buffet car, and having found it, swallowed a couple of stiff gins before returning to his carriage. That set him right, and he now felt clearer and better

He sat down in his corner and looked out at the view The air was cold and chilly. Now outside the compartment a thin mist hovered which almost blotted out the landscape The train had entered the Blue Mountains and was now steadily climbing into the higher altitudes. Higher and higher.... over long spanning bridges,

(Continued on next page)

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"RED RUBIES"

(Continued from Page 31)

through dark tunnels, and along treacherous precipitous sides that rolled away from the foot of the railroad into deep and dangerous gorges that yawned far down below. On all sides dark mountain ranges loomed up like black gigantic fortresses over the entire scene, so that the first shades of night now steeped the ever changing landscape in greyish gloom, making the scene most sinister and foreboding.

Connelly's meditation might have once more relapsed into sleep if it had been unexpectedly broken by the voice of the officer.

"Excuse me, Senor", he heard the suave tones, "but I feel we have met before? Haven't we?"

Connelly turned to the man who was smiling in his direction.

"I am afraid I don't think I have had the pleasure"! he countered carelessly.

"Oh, but senor, perhaps, you have made some mistake, or may be," and the officer laughed, "I may be mistaken myself, but I feel certain that we have seen each other somewhere. Now, let me try to recollect. El Dorado, San Juana, Stefana....no! Pardon me, senor at being so insistent, but I think I remember now....it was in Palma, close to the Rest House. Remember?"

"No!" declared Connelly, "I believe you are labouring under some misapprehension. The best of us are liable to make mistakes sometime!" And he smiled it off.

"Please, p'ease, senor," exclaimed the officer, "do not take me amiss. I am sorry if I have made that mistake, but my talking to you just now was to break the monotony of this journey. I still think we might yet be friends on this journey and talk awhile to each other!"

"We could"! observed Connelly without much enthusiasm.

"Then may I begin by introducing myself?" asked the officer politely, leaning forward. "Alexander don Pedro of the Palma Police Department," he said, "and this," he indicated his fair companion who now sat reading beside him, "is my cousin, Senorita Bargallo of Numia!"

"Charmed! replied the other. "Mine's Connelly—just plain Connelly from the West coast on a vacation. Being pretty tired of the usual stuff, I decided instead that it would be worth my while spending my time in loafing around these Mexican villages and towns following the hobby that I love most—that is picture making, and the wealth and colour in these ancient spots are hard to beat, believe me!"

"The Senor speaks with great truth," said don Pedro with a flush of pride. "It is good to hear a man speak as you do, for it is not often that a visitor from the Northern States comes to stay and love the people as you are doing. Are you also bound for Numia?"

"Yes," answered Connelly shortly. "Still on my unfinished tour, you see?"

"So!" laughed the officer. "We must wish you good luck!"

"Thank you, senor," replied Connelly graciously, "May I wish you a safe journey and return, and you too, Senorita?"

They all laughed together, but Connelly was troubled inwardly, for he felt that despite the carefree tone of the other man's questions, there was something working in the other's mind. Thereupon, he decided on a bold stroke. He would drop a "feeler."

"Well, I know quite a number of police officials myself and to tell you the honest fact, I do envy you chaps. Plenty of excitement and all that, and for all the world, you might at this very moment be contemplating an arrest on the train. Gosh, wouldn't that be thrilling!"

Don Pedro laughed again. "Oh, senor, you flatter our force. We do not have such excitement in these small places, but if I had my choice I would rather step into your shoes, for it is much better sport seeing places rather than looking for men whom the law need!"

"Quite," agreed Connelly, but he had heard enough. So, as he suspected all along, don Pedro was possibly working on a case, a case in which he might be involved. Possibly don Pedro was tracking him in this open manner. Connelly began to feel terribly uncomfortable. Now where in the world had he bungled in his plot? And, what was worst luck....he had the good right on his person!

He hastily rose from his seat and once more took to the central corridor, strolling down it in the direction of the rear of the train, where he emerged presently on the small observation p'atform at the very end of the carriage, and standing here with his back to the rest of the train, he smoked a cigarette rather fiercely while his mind worked like lightning. The dark surroundings, the grim mountains, the treacherous precipices and unseen roaring rivers, the starless sky and the rumble and beat of the train, all seemed to fit into his whirl of thoughts. Where had he bungled?

Suddenly he became aware of footsteps racing down the corridor towards him—heavy footsteps that instinctively told him that danger was near.

"So at last I've got you, senor!" came a voice mingled with the threads. "Don't move or I'll shoot. Stop, you dirty rat!"

A shot rang out amidst the confusion.

But Connelly was not waiting for any more. His one thought was flight—escape. Without a thought he took a flying leap from the dashboard of the moving train on to the dark embankment on the side of the railtrack. Then he screamed in wild terror as overbalancing, he tottered backwards, missed his footing, and slipped down into emptiness with the gaping wide chasm yawning behind and below him. He screamed again. He was going....but just as he tumbled out of sight he had seen something that froze his blood cold. It was the sight of two dark figures in silhouette rushing to the platform which he had just sprung from—one that of the officer he knew so well, and the other that of a shrunken little rat of a man who cowered before the charging man of law, and as he crouched against the iron railings of the carriage the little figure shrieked out, and Connelly dropping to his doom heard the words.

"Senor, senor, don't—don't, I confess I did it. I stole the bag .. here it is...." And the train took a bend and was soon lost to sight!

EDUCATION LTD.

(Continued from Page 7)

How much the educated Indian youth detests lip-stick is indicated by the fact that college girls rarely, if ever, use it. After all women look as men wish them to, and would not offend male sensibilities especially in lip-dressing.

When the difficulties are so many, and the prize offered is so illusory, why do so many people go to colleges? In a large majority of cases, it is to get better jobs. Thousands enter colleges, because after Matriculation they cannot get employment. There is a popular feeling that girls enter colleges for they want to be free of male domination. Do they really want to be free? Or is it that a degree raises their marriage value? One wonders if the preference of books to babies, has nothing to do with the unemployment or the low earning power and hence unmarriageableness of educated young men.

"GLUG, GLUG, GLUG!"

(Continued from Page 1)

watches, placed them on the table and exactly on the expiration of 15 minutes rose in a body and left, thus demonstrating how insult can be added to injury!

The French have always been one of the wittiest races. As they recover, their wit will become more biting. There are many jokes circulating which do not flatter their conquerors. One of the neatest defines a pig as an animal which is born in Germany, fattened in France, salted in the Channel and canned in England. Sometimes they pull the legs of the German soldiers unmercifully. For instance, when they were asked what was the significance of the double cross they were wearing as a brooch (the Cross of Lorraine, symbol of General de Gaulle and Free France), they replied "It is the very latest fashion. All smart women are wearing it." Whereupon the Germans went to the shops, bought brooches with their bogus marks and sent them home to their wives ...!

When Lights Go Out

A good Paris story takes the form of a riddle. What is the difference between an Anglophile and an Anglophobe? The answer is "One says 'I hope those British win,' the other says, 'I hope those damned British will win' "

The cinemas with their darkness offer a wonderful opportunity for the conquered people to get in their digs. The jokes are often local, understood only by those in the news. Some are understandable even by the Germans, however, such as the "Glug, glug, glug", the sound made by a drowning man, chorused by Paris audiences when news reels show German soldiers. Cinemas are often cleared. The best story concerns the German habit of "making examples" of members of the audience picked at random. On one occasion they threw out one man from every row, then returned and settled down to enjoy the film. When the lights went on, there was not a single Frenchman in the audience!

The tide of laughter over Europe is rising. It is not often happy laughter, but it is a form of sabotage, sapping the morale of the occupying armies, a weapon to which the German who is the least genuinely humorous or all men, is particularly susceptible.

never Say
"Char din Ki Chandni our phir andheri rat hai"

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GLAMOUR

"Do you think there is glamour in friendship"? a girl writes. "Because I've been idealistic about friends and been let down plenty. How does one distinguish between the sheep and the goats? Is there any formula for choosing women friends?

Yes, Yes!

There are formulas, my dear.... but unfortunately all the formulas are like a cat's tail....only useful at the end. Because friendship is usually a spontaneous relationship between two people and there is no emotion so selfless and so mystical (and therefore glamorous). For genuine friendship is superior in a way, even to love.... since it is a kind of passion untinged by sex.

It is purer than love, because love can be and often is amalgamated with hate, tricked by mirages, lifted to unnatural heights and dragged to morbid depths.... but there is never anything but tenderness and regard for a beloved friend.

It is highly satisfying spiritually because it does not require cunning. equivocation, theatricalism, posing or lies....but only warmth. sincerity, nobility, charm and tact....all of which add tissue. bone and sinew to the ego.

But since this is a world of realism and you want to know what non-productive friendship is....

If such friendship could be catalogued, a few items might read like this....

This is the species who, while she never does anything against **you, never does anything for you. She is guilty of the greatest of all sins, the sin of omission. This is the lady who never does anything but float in friendship's sea ....and will take the same attitude when your enemies gossip about you behind your back, as a fat man who never took a swimming lesson might to a drowning cry for help.**

Small Confidence Betrayer

This is the female who confides in you and you in her....who would passionately guard your secret if you committed murder, but is unscrupulous in disclosing small confidences (requiring even more discretion) because no mention has been made of the need for secrecy. Confidences should only be given to people of great taste.

The business executive reacts to everything that comes into his office, every expression on a visitor's face, every word that is uttered, every nuance and every gesture....as it may be of advantage or disadvantage to the advancement of his concern. And when expedient he will proceed ruthlessly, not because he is brutal necessarily, but because ruthlessness is a modus operandi for the achievement of his own ends.

Unfortunately, there are also people, posing as friends, who maintain this temperament in their private hours. And apply the same ruthlessness to the one pure passion that should never be exploited. Avoid this type even if she serves you humming birds' tongues for breakfast and offers you the wealth of the Indies on a silken cushion.

To You Only Sincere

Look with suspicion upon the friend who undermines others even while she is praising you. For this is the poison out of which the cold-hearted build power....

To flatter the ego a single person or of a group by tearing down the absent or defenseless is an old strategy and cruelly and deliberately malicious. Dictators build empires by tunnelling through their victims' prestige.... and there are some people who build social ladders of spirits they have slowly and insidiously extinguished through ridicule, aspersion or contempt. This crime is worse than murder. For there is a kind of nobility in being killed all in one piece. But murder done by subtle undermining is like feeding arsenic in small doses.

And the I'll do good for you now so that later I may do you good type is self-explanatory.... But with all the possibilities for betrayal and disappointment, the wise know it is better to take a chance on being deceived....than not to have friends....Because there is no relationship so sustaining and so capable of the beautiful and the good as friendship. And there is in its infinite boundaries, a stainlessness to be found in no other relationship.

And in intensity....it can even follow us into the world beyond as when Edna St. Vincent Millay wrote in an elegy to a friend who died while they were both at Vassar....

"Be to her Persephone,
All the things I might not be;
Say to her, "My dear, my dear,
It is not so dreadful here."

She Is Spiritually Scarred

Dear Regine:

I am a young woman who thought she was very sophisticated. Now I know I have been a fool and wonder whether I can rebuild from here on. I feel sullied by my recent experience with a young man I won't go into the senseless details. the promises, etc. You probably know them all. But even though there are no physical consequences.....I feel spiritually scarred. I did think being a college graduate with B.A. after my name would make me superior to all this remorse, but now I am not so sure. Can you tell me why? And also, please tell me why the party of the second part lost interest soon after I yielded to his implorations..... very much against my own judgment.

EAST LYNNE.

* * *

Cheer up, my dear..., I see you still have a good sense of humour or you wouldn't sign your letter, East Lynne after the famous scene ... I take it.. where the cruel father turns his erring daughter with her baby into the snowstorm.

I'm going to answer your last question first...before I answer the one I consider most important... can I rebuild from here on? On the first answer depends the happiness of so very many girls who don't understand masculine psychology.

Men are constituted so that any attitude on the part of a woman which stirs, but does not satisfy... increase love. But turning herself over to him, lock stock and barrel is disastrous. A man marries a woman for a number of reasons, among them, curiosity. Satisfying his curiosity before mariage takes place, ofttimes will make a man desire her more. but he will be less likely to want to tie himself down for life to a woman who is overly generous.

Now as to the rebuilding blueprint.

Be Gallant

Discontinue all communication with him; go among your friends and do your work . . . ignoring all that has occurred. In this way the normalcy of your life will dispel any suspicion held at your throat. Carry on . . . and if you meet your former lover, be as impersonal as possible.

You have only one recourse for your future . . . and that is to be as gallant as you can. Don't let one misstep get you down. Missteps are either the patches of quicksand which drag us beneath the earth . . . or they are rungs on the ladder by which we rise.

Remember, happiness is still in store for you. The cultured man of to-day will accept any explanation of your past after you give it to him, "con amore"! For it isn't what you say, it's how you say it. And that goes for anything. So hold that chin up and say, "If a Jessie Simpson can have both legs cut off and still smile. . . . I can forget my scar and be a far better wife, one day, for it."

(COPYRIGHT.)

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

TWO TALENTED LADY MUSICIANS

Miss Khorshed F. J. Madon, who has passed all her music examinations upto L.T.C.L. with honours.

Miss Freny Dara S. Bharucha, talented pianoforte player, who has won the Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy Prize for 1940.

Wake up your Beauty
Awaken the natural beauty of your skin through the DEEP-PORE CLEANSING now possible with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream. This wonderful cream penetrates deeply into the pores of the face, dissolving accumulated dirt and make-up and flushing it to the surface. The DEEP-PORE CLEANSING action of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream will restore the blush of youth to your face and make your skin soft and beautiful.
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Control Room In A Blitz

How British Railways Defy The Luftwaffe

By VINCENT BROME

The room was long, low and brightly lit. The reinforced walls and iron girders gave it the appearance of an elaborate air-raid shelter. But this room serves an even more vital purpose than our air raid shelters. It guarantees railway traffic against confusion in air-raids. It is one of many control centres which have been set up throughout the country.

It was eight o'clock when I descended twenty feet below ground level into this control room. Ten men wearing earphones were sitting at desks ranged around the walls. Tall frames rose at the back of the desks crowded with pegs and symbols. As I watched one man murmured something into his mouthpiece, pulled out a peg and re-inserted it further down the line. Two miles away on the actual permanent way, a train bound from London to the North had reproduced that move.

Each of these frames cover a certain section of the line, and every cabin, crossing and junction is accurately represented. The man operating each frame is in direct telephonic communication with every cabin station and important point on his particular section. Whatever happens out there, is reported immediately to this control room.

Another Raid!

Nine o'clock. Still everything proceeded normally. Then a telephone jangled. It was a special call from the Post Office. Another air raid had just started.

The ten men bent over their desks showed no sign. Reports continued to pour in, pegs were re-adjusted, papers exchanged. There was no drone of aeroplanes, no whistle of bombs to disturb them down here. But their gas masks were ready to hand, and queer looking gas masks they appeared. They had been specially adapted to permit the wearer to continue telephoning in a gas attack....

An urgent call has just arrived in the far corner of the room. From an extension I hear the signalman reporting.....bomb dropped near signal cabin....line damaged and one wall of signal box. His voice is deliberately matter-of-fact. He is not one of those men who remain splendidly unperturbed when bombs crash around him, but he controls himself perfectly.

The man receiving the report passes it over to the Chief of the control room, a jovial gentleman who looks incapable of gloom. The signalman has already checked traffic on the line affected, but they must make doubly sure. The chief gives instructions. The control room buzzes with fresh activity.

Quick Work

Engineers receive full details of the 'incident.' They have diagrams of every section of line, every level crossing, every set of points. The plan of the section where the bomb has fallen is taken from its drawer and examined. From the plan they can estimate just what materials are necessary for repairs.

Ten minutes later repair squads are rushing through the night. Using carefully screened flares they go to work. Planes may still be droning overhead, bombs may still be falling but unless this section is repaired before morning, they will be serious delays.

By four o'clock they have bridged the crater and temporarily re-laid the track on massive supports. By dawn the chief engineer is giving instructions for more permanent repairs. And when the six-thirty train passes safely over the spot, the night workers go off for some well-earned breakfast.

Meanwhile, down in the control room the men are still answering calls, adjusting pegs, giving instructions. The air raid is over. They have dealt with the one serious incident, and are waiting for the men from the next shift.

These control rooms have been specially organised to render railway bombing ineffectual. Sometimes, of course, a lucky shot hits a set of points and then the delay and confusion may be out of all proportion to the damage caused. But the control room has an answer for every situation, and whatever happens outside, this nerve centre continues to function.

A Brave Brand

In some cases the control rooms are part of the underground railway system. In others they are reinforced surface buildings which you may notice when travelling down the line. Others again are underground, air-conditioned and gas-proof. They have spared no pains to make them proof against heavy attacks.

Working in collaboration with the control rooms is a band of very brave men. The men who stumble down the tracks in the black-out and discover just what damage a bomb has done. The flow of traffic alone makes the job bad enough in the black-out, but with bombs falling as well....

They have performed remarkable feats. As witness the occasion when one of them, with the aid of a railway porter, uncoupled a truck loaded with ammunition, and pushed it past a blazing inferno, the result of many incendiary bombs. They got the truck to safety, and then returned with sand, water and extinguishers, to deal with the fire. It took them two hours to get it under control with the help of A.F.S. men. The raid was going forward the whole time.

The men who man the railway control rooms, and the men who walk the permanent way, are not youngsters. They are seasoned railwaymen with wide experience. The glory which goes with the fighting services is not theirs. They work in the background. But they need a very special brand of courage.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

IT has now been definitely decided by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari to organise a children's trip to Sind during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

The dates have been fixed provisionally: 23rd December, 1941, night for leaving Bombay and 4th January, 1942, morning for arriving at Bombay.

Arrangements will be made for the party to visit Larkana (Mohan-jo-Daro, etc.) Sukkar (Barrage, etc.), Hyderabad (Old Forts, etc) and Karachi (Aerodrome, etc.)

The expences, comparitively, will not be much, as the various Balkan-ji-Bari Branches in Sind will play the hosts and entertain their Bombay guests.

That means those joining the party will spend, more or less, for the journey only, and for that too, there will be ample concessions.

Full details are being prepared and will be published as soon as they are ready.

It is hoped that you will take full advantage of this cheaply-organised trip, and join in large numbers!

* * * *

Illusion Pictures

ONCE a King declared that the person who will paint the most natural picture will be rewarded highly. Hearing this, three artists brought forth their pictures.

One of them had painted such a garland of flowers that a bee came and sat on it to collect honey.

The second artist had painted a basket of fruits. The picture was so natural that an ox went to eat it.

The third artist had painted a nice house. It was so natural that one of the judges of the pictures quickly began to enter it.

This third artist was given the prize, because the pictures of the other two artists illusioned an insect and a beast but his picture illusioned a human being!

The Perfect Aunt

THE perfect aunt in all her glory.
Can play a tune, and tell a story,
And draw you ships and bucaneers,
And tigers fighting men with, spears.
Aunts cannot all have gifts like these,
But there are simpler ways to please.
The women uncles ought to marry
Should never mind how much they carry,
Each in her pocket all her life
Should keep a pencil and a knife,
Spare hankies, chocolates, and pence.
And freely scatter treasure thence:
O that's the sort I mean to be
When someone makes an aunt of me!

The above poem and a number of interesting articles, amusing stories and beautiful pictures appear in the August issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper". If you are not its permanent subscriber, send for the copy, enclosing three annas stamps, from the Manager, "Pushpa", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay. 4 You are sure to like it!!

UN-NATURAL HISTORY

A Kamkoodle who's bred on the pla'ns
Always rushes indoors when it rains,
For the sponge-bags he wears
On his feet need repairs,
And damp toes mean rheumaticky pa'ns.

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,
Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

Newly enrolled Members of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association: Brothers (Top, Left) Charan Das and (Right) Saran Prasad and (Bottom) Sister Anjani Mehta.

Did You Know?

WORLD'S animal population has been estimated at: Sheep, 670,000,000; cattle, 620,000,000; pigs, 220,000,000; horses, 60,000,000; goats, 60,000,000; camels, 5,000,000; tigers, 150,000; elephants and lions, 100,000 each; gorillas, 1,500. Of birds there are said to be 100,000,000,000, with 1,540,000,000 fowls, 100,000,000 ducks, 65,000,000 geese, and 18,000,000 turkeys.

* * *

Catching Paper

STAND on a chair or ladder. Drop a sheet of paper, and ask someone to catch it fairly between his finger and thumb before it reaches the ground. Not so easy!

* * * *

A Child's Letter

DEAR Dada,—I am very glad to let you know that I have received the pretty little book, sent to me as a prize, for which I am very much thankful. Dear Dada, this was the first time I had taken part in the competitions and I am lucky enough to get a book from you.—Yours, Perin A., Wadia (Bhusawal.)

Dada hopes that will encourage you to take part in the competitions oftener.

* * *

What Are They?

AN adjective meaning foolish, an indefinite article, a vapour and a conveyance make a large island.

A word meaning money and a sheet of water make a beautiful mountain State.

An English boy's name and delicious fruits make an Eastern group of islands.

A conjunction, an indefinite article and a human being make an island group.

(Check your solutions with those appearing below).

this page.)

* * *

Correct Solutions

THE following are the correct solutions of the "What are They?" questions given above:—

Madagascar, Cashmere, Philippines, Andaman.

Were you right?

* * *

How Is It Done?

JIMMY: "Please, teacher, can you move your brain?"

Teacher "No, of course not!"

Jimmy: "Then how do you change your mind?"

* * * *

Competition Entries

I HAVE received a good number of entries for the last Sunday's prize competition. It seems the compension is easy. So much the better for almots all of you will take part in it.. You still have three days to send your competitions.

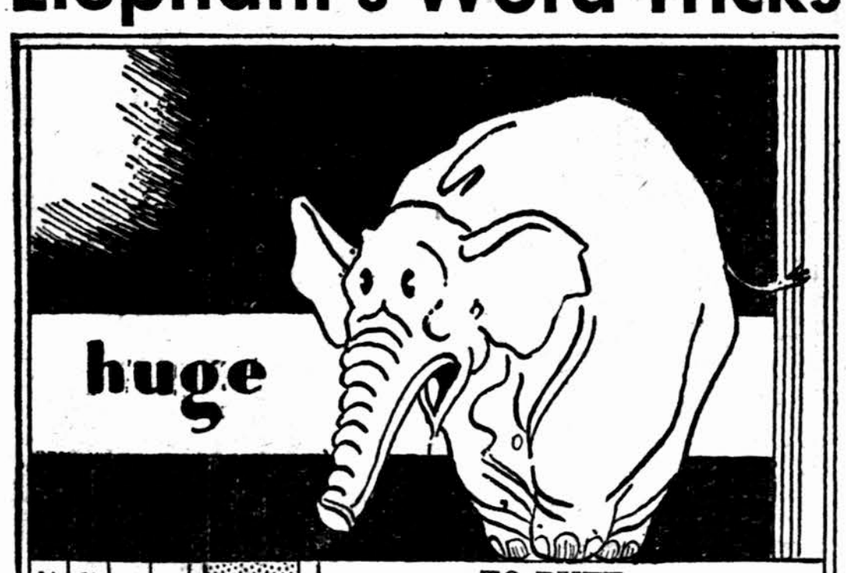
And now, may I askk those of you who have not joined the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as to why they have not yet done so?

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada.

"Dance of the Monsoon": A familiar sight on the Gokalashtami Day, which comes on the 15th August.

puzzles and pastimes

Elephant's Word Tricks



HU	TO PUFF.
HU	A CHUNK.
HU	TO INJURE.
HU	SUSPENDED.
HU	MAKE QUIET.
HU	HAVING COLOR.
HU	A CLUMSY SHIP.
HU	BODY OF A VESSEL.
HU	SEARCH FOR GAME.
HU	THROW VIOLENTLY.
HU	COVERING OF A SEED.
HU	A ROUNDED PROTUBERANCE

ALL you have to do to be a huge success in solving this puzzle is to think of a four-letter word beginning with "hu" to fit each of the 12 definitions under the trick elephant. Write each word in the corresponding row at the left of the definition.

This game will enlarge your vocabulary for ordinary words and give you an idea for other word games of the same kind. For instance, try words beginning with the letters PO or BE. To make it more difficult try six-letter words.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 37

A Word About Puzzles

By DAVID SHULMAN

IMMEDIATELY above is an example of an anagram, which makes today a good time to clear up a few points about this intriguing type of puzzle.

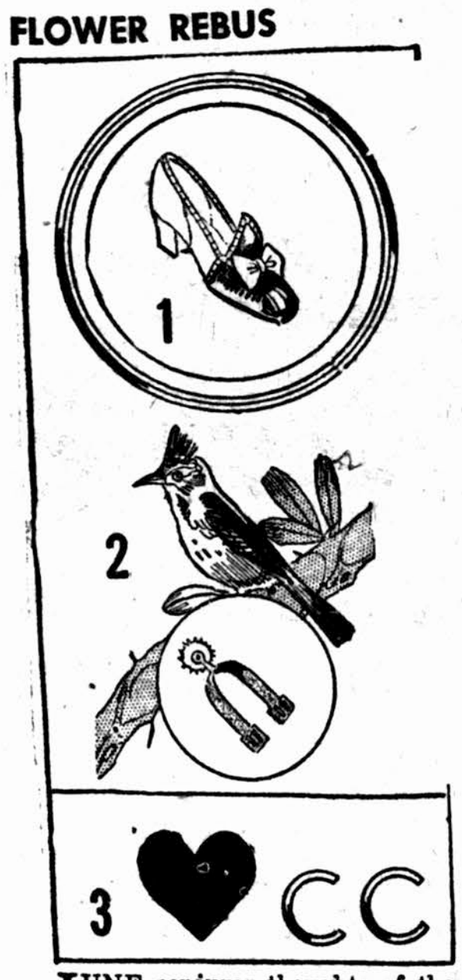
Anagrams have frequently been confused with transposals and mutations. When the letters of one word are rearranged to form another and entirely different word, the process is called a transposal. If two or more words can be converted into one word or vice versa, it is a mutation. However, when in either case the result has a relation in sense to the original, that becomes an anagram. An opposite relationship in sense is sometimes called an antigram.

Now, for some examples of each category. The word MEDICAL is a transposal of DECLAIM. The words CHINESE PARROTS for TERPSICHOREAN form a mutation. The relationship in meaning between MOON STARERS and ASTRONOMERS is an anagram. The opposite sense in UNITE and UNTIE is an antigram.

An anagram may be made out of one or more words or names; it is not restricted to just one word. Thus, ACTOR INDEED for EDDIE CANTOR. The phrase, HE SAW HIS RAGGED CONTINENTALS ROW, is an anagram on the phrase, WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

Every letter, no more and no less, must be used in the anagram. A convenient method for constructing and solving anagrams is to use the letters from an anagram set which can be purchased in most game and toy stores. Each letter can be easily accounted for when they are shuffled around on cards.

FLOWER REBUS



JUNE conjures thoughts of the countryside and flowers. It should not take you more than a minute or two to divine the names of the familiar flowers represented by these pictures. Watch out for the last one, which is slightly phonetic. The answer to the first consists of two words, the others are one-word names.

Juggle Into One Word

GREAT HELP

IF you are adept at juggling letters, then rearrange the letters in the two words above to form one word which will be described by the original two words.

HOW MANY?

SOME soldiers were reconnoitering into the enemy's territory. The captain sent one-half of the group straight ahead, one-fourth to the left and one-seventh to the right, which left three soldiers to guard their base camp. How many soldiers were in the company?

Tricky Addition

Write down the following sum consisting of five rows of odd numbers:

111
333
555
777
999

The problem is to cross out nine figures so that the total of those remaining becomes 1111.

Cryptogrammic Definition

A SIMPLE definition of a word is often hard to give. Take, for example, the small boy's explanation of a network—"A lot of holes tied together with string." If you work out the message in this cryptogram, you will find a similar definition that is hard to beat.

YPM JMTY LMNQXQYQSX SN LBTY DM UXSD QT "WBL DQYP YPM RBQKM TFBMMGML SBY SN QY."

DO YOU KNOW YOUR SPORTS?

ARE you a rabid rooter at ball games? Are you a habitue of the bleacher, the stadium and the arena? Are you a mah jong player, a chess fan or bridge enthusiast? If you are a follower of these sports and others, then the test we have prepared to spring on you this time should prove easy. There are no trophies for answering everything correctly, but you can call yourself a champion quizzer if you get a perfect score. In each of the following choices, select the one that fulfills the statement correcty.

1. A squeeze play is made in (a) chess; (b) squash; (c) baseball.

2. Sand traps are found on (a) rifle ranges; (b) golf courses; (c) race tracks.

3. The sport of log rolling is known as (a) lumberjacking; (b) hurling; (c) birling.

4. You would expect to find a coxswain in (a) rowing; (b) cockfighting; (c) trapshooting.

5. The gutter is part of (a) bowling alley; (b) skating rink; (c) cinderpath.

6. The protective covering for the breast in fencing is technically called (a) gauntlet; (b) plastron; (c) breastplate.

7. Draughts is another name for (a) whist; (b) chess; (c) checkers.

8. A telltale is used in (a) stool pigeons; (b) rackets; (c) bagatelle.

9. The ball is dribbled in (a) tennis; (b) volley ball; (c) basketball.

10. A broom is used in (a) curling; (b) sweepstakes; (c) shuffleboard.

11. The ball is made out of cellulose in (a) court tennis; (b) codeball; (c) table tennis.

12. A gridiron is used in (a) golf; (b) football; (c) horseshoe pitching.

13. The stick used in polo is called (a) shillelagh; (b) mallet; (c) battledore.

14. You would expect to use a shuttlecock in (a) shooting galleries; (b) cockfights; (c) badminton.

15. The sport that usually lasts six days is (a) chess; (b) bicycle racing; (c) tennis tournaments.

This Woman's Job Is To Find Lost Men!

On the second floor of a modest house in Bloomsbury (London) a pretty, dark-haired woman sits every day behind a desk heaped with letters and papers. She is Mrs. Sonya Miles, director of the Homeless Bureau of the London Council of Social Service, and her job is to help people whose relatives have been "lost" through war conditions (writes a 'Tit-Bits' man).

"We started our work last September," she told me, "and already we have had over 2,000 inquiries. They come from every part of Britain, from Palestine, the Dominions, and America. In about half of these cases we have been able to trace the missing relatives.

"Let me give you a typical instance. A woman was lying ill in a London hospital. She kept asking for her nephew, but she couldn't tell the nurses much about him except that he had been living with her at her house in an East area before it was bombed.

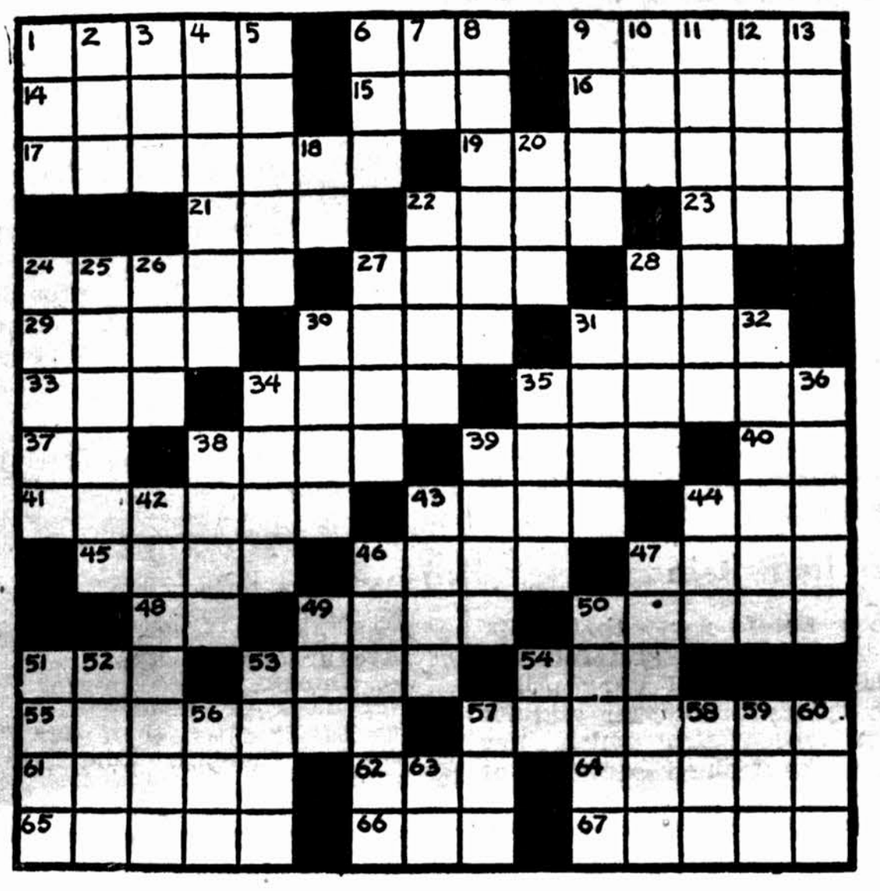
"The hospital appealed to us. Would we please do what we could? We began making inquiries immediately, and it didn't take us long to trace the nephew. He had come home one night and found the house in ruins. There was no sign of his aunt—she had just disappeared.

"As you can guess, the story had a happy ending. I didn't see the reunion—I make a point of not being present on these occasions—but I heard afterwards from the hospital that the poor woman was overjoyed and very quickly got better."

Mrs. Miles picked out a typed sheet from her files. "I think this will interest you," she said. "It's a letter from an American couple who wanted us to trace a British aunt of theirs. The aunt had been evacuated from London to the country—which was the reason why they had lost touch with her. We have just found her and sent on her address."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
BUT, NANCY, I CAN TELL YOU MORE ABOUT RELATIVITY THAN THAT BOOK CAN, I HAVE DOZENS OF UNCLES AND AUNTS AND COUSINS!
GLADYS PARKER 1-9

CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Priestly vestment
6—Part of mouth
9—Analyze grammatically.
14—In what Dutch town does the former Kaiser Wilhelm live?
15—Bustle
16—Use
17—Gave freely
19—Remembers
21—Certain card
22—Feminine name
23—Note in Guido's scale
24—Rope-maker
27—Under what name did Charles Lamb write his essays?
28—Symbol for lithium
29—Native metals
30—Spongewood
31—Pronged fish-spears
33—Noise
34—What Siberian river flows into the Arctic Ocean?
35—Tropical tree
37—Exists
38—Vehicles
39—Support
40—Symbol for sodium
41—Observe
42—What name did Saul of Tarsus assume after his conversion?
44—Character in Hamlet
45—Short letter
46—Across what mythical river does Charon ferry the souls of the dead?
47—Apportion
48—Note in scale
49—Vegetable
50—Country roads
51—Masculine nickname
53—Core
54—Three (mus.)
55—Gift
57—Plume
61—Regenerate
62—What Confederate general defeated McClellan before Richmond in 1862?
64—Graze past
65—Who was governor of Illinois during the Civil War?
66—Sooner than
67—Domesticates

VERTICAL

1—Annex
2—Cow sound
3—Electrified particle
4—Slatted frameworks
5—Go in
6—Youth
7—Cyprinoid fish
8—What Shakespearian heroine said "The quality of mercy is not strained"?
9—South American rodent
10—Topaz humming-bird
11—What is the capital of N. Carolina?
12—Window ledge
13—Who is the heroine of Wagner's opera Lohengrin?
18—Half an em
20—Greek letter
22—What was the first name of the American poetess, who wrote "Poems of Passion"?
24—What French sculptor carved the "Thinker"?
25—Prayer
26—Sty
27—Unmeasurable periods of time
28—Speak haltingly
30—Wither
31—Jail
32—Legislative body
34—Fine net
35—Pivotal point
36—Of what section of the British Isles is David Lloyd George a native?
38—Quote
39—Satisfies obligations
43—Torture
43—Egyptian god
44—Female chicken
46—Locate
47—Who was the domestic sister of Mary and Lazarus?
49—Metal fastener
50—Smallest
51—Active
52—Space
53—Church seats
54—Symbol for tellurium
56—Ecclesiastical jurisdiction
57—Legal charge
58—Who was Noah's second son?
59—What woman was tempted by a serpent?
60—Thing, in law
63—Symbol for erbium

THEIR NIGHTLY PRAYER

I read the letter. The pride of the writer and his wife in being able to claim a family connection with Britain was evident in every line of it. What struck me most was a copy of a prayer the writer had attached. He said that he and his wife repeated it every night before going to bed. Here it is:—

"Almighty and ever-living God, Who, of Thy tender love towards mankind, look down from Heaven on the people of the British Empire, bless and protect them in this the most trying period in the history of their great country.

"Give them strength, courage, and faith to defend, protect, and repel any attempt at invasion of their land, and lead them on, Merciful Father, to ultimate victory.

"This we ask in the name of Thy Son, Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

Could there be clearer proof of the deep affection the ordinary American has for Britain to-day?

Sometimes Mrs. Miles has the sad duty of writing to tell an inquirer that the name of a missing relative appears on Scotland Yard's casualty list.

She prefers to talk of the brighter side of her work. Twice in recent months it has fallen to her to announce a happy event. A soldier in Jerusalem wrote to her about his wife, who had been evacuated to the country. She was able to tell him that he had become a father. About the same time she had a letter from a woman in Palestine who wanted news of her daughter. Little did this inquirer imagine that she would receive news of a grand-daughter as well!

Now and again Mrs. Miles runs up against something really odd. A week or two ago she was asked about a man who had been living in Hampstead. The writer of the letter—a girl—described herself as the man's sister.

Having discovered the new address, Mrs. Miles rang him up. "Are you Mr. ——?" she asked, and gave the initials so as to make quite sure that she was in touch with the right man.

"Yes, Mr. —— speaking," he replied.

"Your sister wants to know if you are all right."

Then Mrs. Miles had a shock.

"Sister?" the man said. "But I haven't got a sister."

Here was a situation that needed delicate handling. What was Mrs. Miles to do? In the end she wrote to the girl, assuring her that her "brother" was in good health—but she did not disclose his address.

Hundreds of missing relatives have been traced through the Bureau's register, which records more than 90,000 names and addresses, mostly of people who have been evacuated. Fresh additions are made every week. When the Bureau was first set up the London Council of Social Service approached the Ministry of Health with the suggestion that the local authorities should send in lists of evacuees. The Ministry agreed, and it is from these lists that the register has been built up.

Mrs. Miles works in close co-operation with Scotland Yard. But she laughs when she hears herself referred to as "Woman Detective No. 1."

"I am not a detective," she says, "and this is not a detective agency."

The Homeless Bureau is run entirely by women. Mrs. Miles has a staff of ten—all girls.—"Tit-Bits."

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. c; 2. b; 3. c; 4. a; 5. a; 6. b; 7. c; 8. b; 9. c; 10. a; 11. c; 12. b; 13. b; 14. c; 15. b; 16. b; 17. a; 18. a.

Cryptogram: The best definition of dust we know is "Mud with the juice squeezed out of it."

Word Tricks: Huff, hunk, hurt, hung, hush, hued, hulk, hull, hunt, hurl, husk, hump.

Word Juggle: Telegraph.

Flower Rebus: 1. Lady's slipper; 2. larkspur; 3. heartsease.

Tricky Addition: XII, IIX, XXX, VII, XXX.

How Many: 14 + 7 + 4 + 3 = 28.

BURGLARS ARE NOT BACHELORS!

Such Are The Startling Revelations When A Prisoner Turns Philosopher!

Few passages in literature are more horrifying than Samuel Butler's description, in "Erewhon," of the trial of a man accused of being tuberculous, an anti-social crime whose aggravating factors, infected parentage, poverty, and malnutrition are quoted as subsidiary charges and add to the heinousness of his offence.

But horrifying though it is, it may appear more logical to future social historians than the twentieth-century penal system by which housebreaker and homebreaker, blackmailer and victim, pervert and pander, Communist and Fascist, German spy, English traitor and Irish rebel, are herded impartially into the same prison and considered by society to have been adequately "dealt with."

All these men have offended against society, or against powerful sections of it. But can they be reduced to a common criminal formula? Even Mr. James Leigh, ex-convict, who in "My Prison House" (Hutchinson, 16s.) describes such a community at first-hand, can find little in common among its members that is exclusive to the so-called criminal classes. There are various dull-witted rustics convicted of unpleasant aberrations, and there is Clarence Hatry.

There is the schoolboy so overdriven to study by an ambitious father that on the eve of a dreaded examination he went momentarily berserk and murdered both father and mother. There is the drummerboy who, in a natural reaction, struck a man who insulted his sweetheart; but because that man was his superior officer, and because he did the same thing, under identical provocation, to the warder of an Army prison, he is serving a term of three years' penal servitude. During this time he is deliberately corrupted by another prisoner.

The Burglar's Responsibilities

Where in relation to such pathological, unfortunate or fundamentally evil cases is one to place the "old lag" of convention? The professional burglar, according to Mr. Leigh, is a philosophical fellow, refreshingly correct in his marital relations and markedly philoprogenitive. There are few bachelor burglars: the correlation between parental and professional activities is a direct economic one, the care-free pilferer evolving into a serious-minded housebreaker as his family responsibilities increase.

No, the problem is not single, but manifold, and perhaps society cannot be blamed for its reluctance to tackle it. But if anyone needs a reason, other than Terence's "I am a man; nothing human can fail to concern me," for bothering himself about the matter of this book, the author provides a startling one: "We are living in what might be called the Prison Epoch of history: most of the leaders of a bewildered Europe have known the inside of prisons and internment camps, or may be qualifying for that experience. Future historians will require to be as familiar with the ways and social consequences of prisons as their predecessors were with kings' palaces."

What You Make It

There has already been something of a fashion in prison memoirs, but this book is in a rather different category. It is as far removed as possible from the 'tough' school—the author is described, rather unfortunately, as an "educated ex-convict." It even has a certain unctuousness of tone, due to an amateur's overembellished style, and not, I am sure, to any lack of sincerity, writes Olga Venn in "John O'London's Weekly."

It is studiedly objective, contains no Sensational Revelations, calls for no root-and-branch reform of the system, towards which, in fact, Mr. Leigh is singularly acquiescent; perhaps because he sees the problem not chiefly in social-economic or psychological-pathological terms but primarily as a spiritual one. In this respect the modern prison offers as many opportunities for regeneration and social adjustment as for corruption and brutalization. "Prison," in short, "is what you make it"; and, although he tells us no details of his own case, the philosophical preoccupations, the scrupulous fair-mindedness, and the profound compassion which self-discipline has developed in him, suggest that here is a case in point.

Proud Of It

This conservatism may startle the ardent reformer, as the political "soundness," sincere religious convictions, and intelligent literary taste of many of the prisoners startle those social "rubber-necks" with whom prison-visiting has replaced slumming as a fashionable activity. (In the matter of literary taste one must exclude the bigamist who studies every available love-story by a certain woman novelist in a spirit of professional inquiry.)

Sometimes the reason is a shrewd one: Mr. Leigh has observed that improved prison conditions now tend to be offset by longer sentences. But it is out of sheer moral conviction that he voices the opinion of his colleagues that flogging, for instance, should be retained for certain offences. And he has this to say about the treatment of juvenile delinquents:—

> I agree with the reformers that boys should not be sent to prison, but not for their reason. Youth is not more likely to be brutalized by a week in a modern prison than by a year in a Borstal institution, which is now the fashionable remedy. The mischief is that to send a boy of the anonymous classes to prison is to give him the pride of notriety, and thereafter, in the mean streets where he lives, his fellows expect him to justify a reputation for toughness. The natural treatment for a bad lad is a good hiding: a boy who has been whipped on the lowliest part of his anatomy will have reached the stage of reminiscence before he takes pride in humiliation.

Better In Britain

This is not to say that Mr. Leigh is not deeply grateful for the humanization of our prison system by recent reforms and for the new type of staff which has replaced the trained sadists of the old days. It is characteristic of this country that the individual is often in advance of the system he serves, and that, while society's attack on the criminal problem remains completely illogical, its illogicality is in great part mitigated by the kindliness and wisdom of its hierarchy of administrative officials.

One has only to compare prison reform on the Nazi plan. Here is a German "model" prison, as distinct, of course, from a mere concentration camp:—

> The workshops had been built with galleries below the roof, where warders with loaded rifles paraded unseen, watching every movement of the captives below. The prison chapel was in the form of a theatre, with steeply rising tiers, where each prisoner sat in a narrow cubicle not unlike an up-ended coffin, invisible to his fellows. The stage was the altar, and in the back wall where the reredos should have been was an aperture, behind which an armed warder was stationed throughout the service. The worshippers would presumably be aware of the hidden watcher, and, as the governor remarked proudly: "One man with a gun could overawe the entire congregation."

Even the lifer, evidently, has a stake in the outcome of the present war.

"HAVING a quick one," asked Jones.
"Don't drink," replied Smith.
"Have a cigarette then."
"No, thanks, I don't smoke."
"Ever have any headaches?"
"Yes, pretty often these days."
"Just as I thought. Your halo's too tight!"

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STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

LATEST STUNT OF SOME FANS IS TO RECORD THEIR FAN LETTERS AND SEND THE DISC TO THE STAR
FANS WHO WRITE TO GRETA GARBO GET THEIR LETTERS BACK MARKED "REFUSED"! —THE POST-MASTER HAS A STANDING ORDER TO RETURN UNOPENED ALL MAIL ADDRESSED TO HER AT THE STUDIO.
HOW GOOD AN ACTOR IS YOUR FAVORITE STAR? WATCH HIM WHEN SOMEONE ELSE IN THE SCENE HAS THE DIALOGUE AND HE HAS TO LISTEN!
2-17

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Yes, that's a portrait of my first husband. He was a lion tamer."

"Really! I bet he was able to keep the wolf from the door."

JOAN had been naughty nearly all day. When her mother was putting her to bed she said: "When you say your prayers, Joan, ask God to make you a good girl to-morrow."

With an inquiring glance Joan asked: "Why? What's on to-morrow?"

* * * *

IT may be true, as some cheerful philosophers tell us, that money does not bring happiness, but it does help one to be miserable in comfort.

* * * *

A SET of artificial teeth has been unearthed on a football ground near Glasgow. Search is now being made for the rest of the referee.

* * * *

"I WONDER if Howard will love me when I'm old?"

"You'll know pretty soon now, dear."

"Why do they call horses our dumb friends?"

"If you had to work as hard as they do you'd be knocked dumb."

AN absent-minded woman had insisted upon being operated on for appendicitis.

Some time after her recovery she asked her doctor if he would mind telling her what he had found in her appendix.

"Well," said the doctor, "I may as well admit that yours was the most extraordinary case I have ever handled. I never found anything like it in an appendix before. You will hardly believe it, but I found several small hard seeds."

"Oh," said the woman, "that accounts for our having no sweet peas last year. I must have sown the pills."

* * * *

IN a country town it was the custom of the minister to kiss the bride after the ceremony.

One young woman who was soon to be married didn't care for the prospect.

"Henry," she said, the next time she saw her sweetheart, "did you tell the the minister I didn't want him to kiss me?"

"I did, darling."

"What did he say "

"He said in that case he would charge only half his usual fee."

* * *

"JOHN," said the young mother, "I've decided on a name for baby. We will call her Imogen."

John was lost in thought for a few minutes. He did not like the name, but if he opposed it his wife would have her own way.

"That's nice", he said presently "My first sweetheart was named Imogen, and she'll take it as a compliment."

"We will call her Mary, after my mother," was the stern reply.

* * * *

"I AM sorry you are leaving us, Jane," said Mrs. Browne, "but, of course, if you are going to better yourself, I—"

"Oh, no, ma'am," replied the maid, "I'm going to be married."

* * * *

"IT seems to me that your wife has been wearing a strange expression lately," said Smith.

"Yes," replied Jones, "she's trying to look like her latest photograph."

"Yes. I'll come with you if you'll wait while I change these traffic-cop shoes of mine."

"Traffic-cop shoes? Why do you call them that?"

"Because everything's all right while I keep going, but if I park anywhere too long they pinch me."

* * * *

"THANK you kindly, sir," said the village shop-keeper. 'That's three hot-water bottles, two bottles coughhh mixture one large tin bath mustard. I'll send them round right away. All quite well at home again, I suppose?"

ABRAMS and Jacobs, retired tailors, took up golf. One afternoon they were playing for a stake of five shillings a hole, and the competition was spirited. Abrams drove into a bunker. With his iron he made four ineffectual swipes, raising the sand in clouds. Then he stooped, picked up the half-buried ball, and tossed it out on the fairway.

"Look here!" roared Jacobs. "You couldn't do that. It's against the rules."

"I've already done it," said Abrams, calmly.

"But I tell you it's against the rules. What am I going to do if by such tricks as that you win the match?"

"Sue me," said Abrams.

* * * *

THE new maid had worked on the Continent, and consequently felt herself a cut above the other servants. One day she was telling some of her experiences.

"How do the foreign dishes compare with English ones?" asked the cook.

"Oh," replied the maid, airily, "they break just the same."

* * *

SOMEWHAT under the influence of good fellowship, a sailor tried to enter a restaurant by the revolving door. Each time he made the complete round and found himself in the street again.

After several attempts he sat on the pavement to work things out.

A moment later an Army officer walked to the door and went in. The door went round and an officer of the R.A.F. came out.

The sailor stared.

"Lumme," he muttered. "Now what did he do with his Army clothes?"

* * * *

PAYING her first visit to a farm, a little evacuee was very interested in everything. Presently the farmer took her into a shed where a cow was contentedly chewing the cud.

"Very good cow that," said the farmer. "She's my best milk-giver."

"Yes", said the visitor, "but doesn't it cost you a lot to keep her in chewing gum?"

* * *

LITTLE Mary returned home one morning and was met by the family doctor as she was entering the house.

"The angels have sent your mother a new baby," he said.

"Have they?" she answered. "What was the matter with the old one?"

* * *

"IS the doctor in "

"No, sir."

"Do you know when he'll be back?"

"I don't know, sir—he went out on an eternity case."

"Yes, my dear, when he married her he thought she was an angel dropped from heaven. Now he feels certain it must have been raining cats and dogs."

A PRETTY young woman was driving her car when something went wrong with the engine. The traffic light changed from green to red and back to green, and still she could not get the car to budge. The traffic policeman strolled up.

"What's the matter, miss?" he inquired, gently. "Ain't we got colours you like?"

* * *

OUTSIDE a barber's shop a street musician started playing the euphonium.

After about five minutes the barber went outside and said to him: "For 'eaven's sake go away—you're taking the edge off my razor."

Sergt: "Wot's your occupation?"

Recruit: "Chiropodist, I cut corns, you know."

Sergt: (who is not strong at spelling) "Oh! You cut corns, do you. Well, I'll put you down as an agriculturalist."

THE
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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Behind the picture "Citizen Kane", just seen in Bombay, and very shortly to be shown in other Indian cities, there is a terrific story. Yes, as the catch-line on the poster claims, It is terrific!

It is the story of Orson Welles—the 26-year old genius who conceived, wrote, directed, produced and acted the title role in the picture which has been acknowledged by hard-boiled critics all over the world to be one of the greatest motion pictures ever made. Indeed there are those who rank "Citizen Kane" along with such classics as "Birth Of A Nation" and place Welles on the same pedestal as D. W. Griffiths, Charlie Chaplin and Walt Disney.

★

Precocious

And yet he is only 26 years old. This fact is important. For, Orson Welles is characteristically precocious. He has always been precocious.

Son of an inventor father and pianist mother, young Orson inherited both inventiveness and a flair for art and, in addition, a restless adventurous nature. At eleven he made a solitary walking tour of Europe. He was at school only for a few years and he mainly devoted his attention to dramatics, producing and acting in several of Shakespeare's plays. At 16 he joined the famous Gate Theatre in Dublin and, after a tour of Africa, returned to America and became a Broadway star. In succession he became radio commentator, stage producer and founded the Mercury Theatre. He rewrote Shakespeare, produced a gangster-dictator version of "Julius Caesar" and an All-Negro version of "Macbeth."

★

Wells And Welles!

But it was only two years ago with his sensational radio broadcast of H. G. Welles' fantasy, "War Of the Worlds" that he hit the headlines. So realistic was the presentation on the air that millions of listeners were frightened out of their wits and panic seized whole towns. People rushed out of their homes as their radio sets blared the voice of doom, "The Martians are raining liquid fire on New York .... Well, folks, this may be my last words to reach you. I can see the Martian bombers right over . . . ."

★

Bearded Boy Who—

The panic cost some loss of life and a Government enquiry was threatened. But his name was on the front page of every newspaper in the world. (The "Bombay Chronicle" gave a seven-column streamer to the radio sensation from America).

Photographers rushed to photograph him, reporters to interview him. They found a handsome, tall, young man, decorated with a colossal black beard. Why the fungus? Because, otherwise, none would take a smooth-shaven boy seriously.

★

—Beat Hollywood

Offers from Hollywood flowed in, in due course, but little did Hollywood know what it was letting itself in for.

The bearded-boy arrived in the movie capital with a four-way contract as author, producer, director and star. Hollywood scoffed at him, predicted early "debunking" of the 25-year old genius. But Welles went to work, learnt every branch of film production and after a year turned out a film which has upset all Hollywood standards and has caused a revolution in the technique of story-telling on the screen.

★

Hearst Hits Back

But while the critics raved about "Citizen Kane", it was discovered that the story bore remarkable resemblance to the life of America's leading publisher, press lord, industrial magnate, power behind the scenes—William Randolph Hearst. Hearst threatened legal action, his vast press organization launched a campaign against the picture, Orson Welles and R.K.O.—Radio. R.K.O. quailed for a moment but Welles was firm and promised to give open air shows of "Citizen Kane" if the R.K.O. organization did not release it. In the end he won. Hearst, with all his hundreds of papers, is still hounding Welles attacking his radio programmes in which he is producing the plays of left-wing authors like Steinbeck and Saroyan and accusing him of being a dangerous radical. For the present, however, it seems the Boy has beaten the Boss.

This 26-year old genius has defied and trampled upon the entrenched might of a press lord

★

P. S.

As can be easily seen from the picture, "Citizen Kane", the Welles whiskers have vanished. Our local intellectuals, therefore, need not worry about cultivating a hairy chin.

★

Prison And Poetry

Much literature has been produced in the jail cells of the world. But it has mostly been in prose and with the exceptions of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad Of The Reading Gaol", we wonder if much poetry has been written in the precincts of a prison.

It is with some interest, therefore, that we read of the instance of a Satyagraha prisoner bursting forth into English verse.

The prisoner was Mr. Mohanlal Nehru and he tells the story in "The National Herald" of Lucknow.

"In 1921, there was a European superintendent in the Lucknow jail. He was quite on friendly terms with non-co-operation prisoners, yet he caused them many petty annoyances. When leaving the jail, a prisoner presented him with an address in poetry. It is the only poem he has ever written or will write in his life. He did not claim any literary merit for it. What he then wrote still holds good, as appears from the day-to-day jail news; the same lathi charges, the same fetters, the same complaint about food and lavatory and bathing. Here it is for what it is worth. It was never published, but the gentleman to whom it was presented appreciated it. The prisoner was myself and we parted after a handshake as friends."

★

"Lord Of Jail"

And here are some stanzas from the poem which have topical interest to-day:—

I am the mighty lord of jail,
There's none my right to dispute
My orders in jail compound ne'er fail
To keep my prisoners respectful and mute.

'T is I who feed them and supply their needs,
But my favour, I tell you, depends on their deeds.

So long as they are servile I am very kind,
Or else I give them a piece of my mind.

No difference do I make in rich or poor
I treat them alike as they enter my door.
The 'roti' I give them is wholesome and pure
Tho' mixed with sand, and half baked, it is sure.

* * * *

I put them in irons if I get a chance
And they are happy, as I see them dance.
For minor offences I give them some lashes
And leave on their bodies marks of the dashes.

My nature is such, it delights my heart
In pain and in irons to see them smart.
With joy I call him a 'goonda' and thief
Pray you to God and Gandhi your chief

My power is great and that you should know,
Now to your business, scoundrel, you go.

★

Not So Wooden!

The British Secret Service—or the British Ministry of Information!—is certainly showing signs of brightening up. Here is a story that comes to us via an American journal:—

"The Germans, we are told, tried to play a trick on British bombing planes by constructing a complete dummy airfield, with its hangars, anti-aircraft guns and planes all made of wood and canvas. The day after the field was finished, a British plane flew over it and dropped a single bomb—also made of wood."

★

Thanks, Marlene!

Our not-so-slim Bombay beauties who are seen going about in slacks and trousers had better listen to Marlene Dietrich, the first woman to start the trouser vogue.

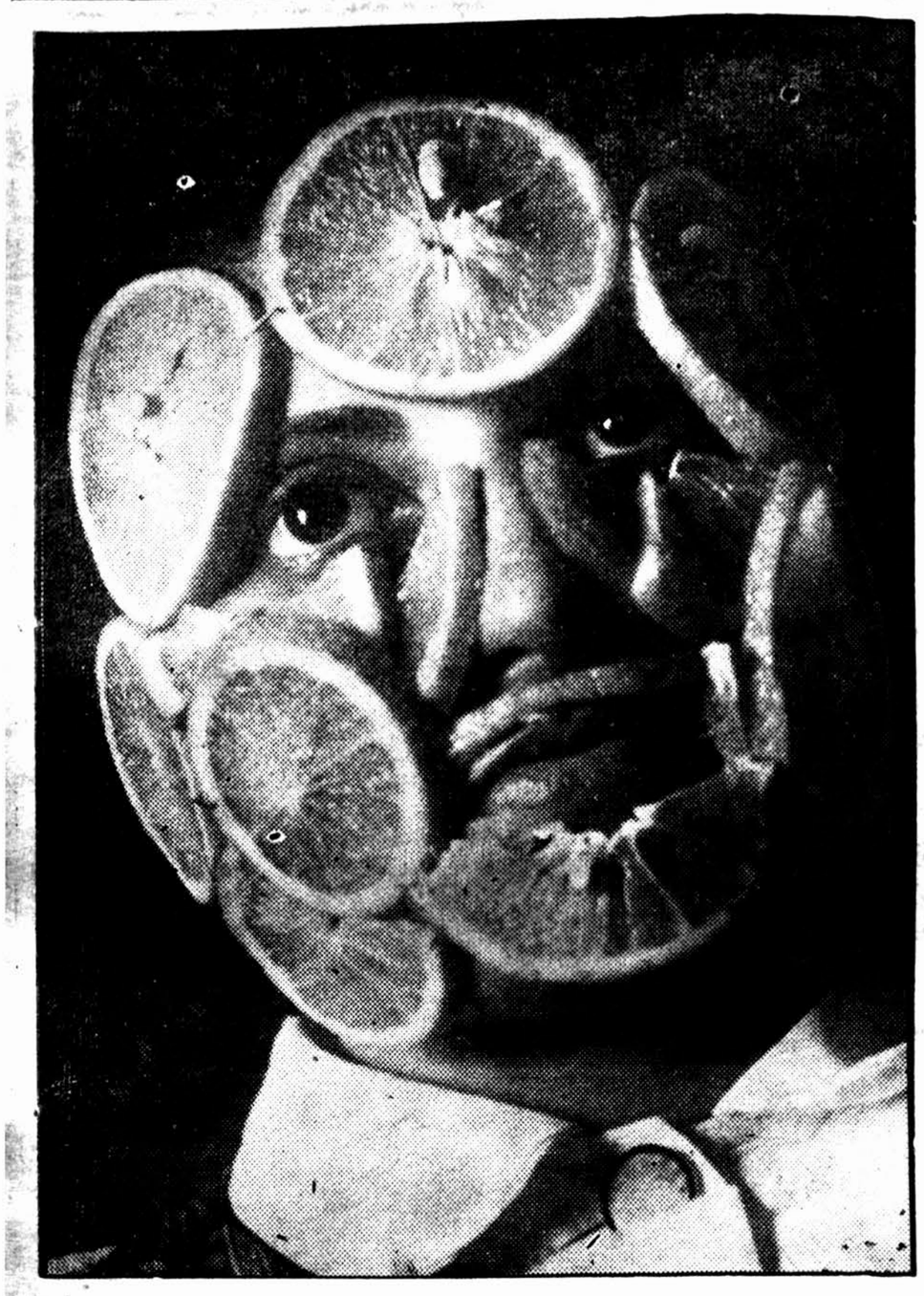
She is beginning to wonder if she made a mistake when she started the fashion of trousers. "It makes me shudder when I see fat women waddling around in slacks", she says. "A girl has got to have height and figure to look well in them."

And we assure you she never spoke truer words.

★

For Journalists Only!

Not all the rags have a shabby appearance. Some are printed on art paper and contain multi-colour illustrations.



Green-Grocer AS YOUR Beauty Doctor

From ancient times, vegetables have played an important part as beauty-aids for women in India. But with the Western influence slowly creeping into Indian homes, these vegetables have been replaced by foreign-made creams and beauty lotions. Nevertheless, nobody can dispute the valuable qualities of vegetables for facial renovations.

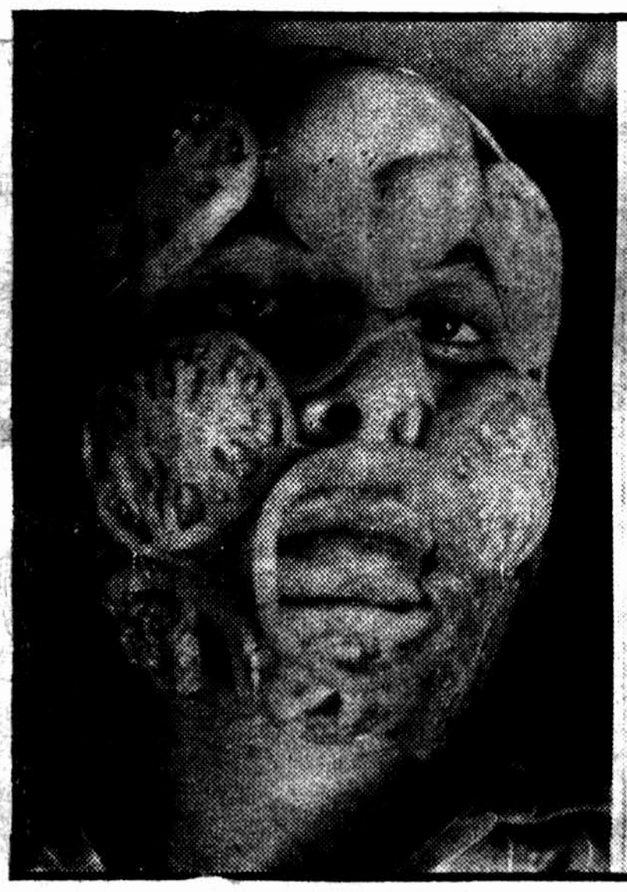
So don't worry about that schoolgirl complexion of yours even if your favourite creams are no longer available due to the war. Go to the nearest green-grocer and make him your beauty-doctor.

Here are some of the vegetables which will pep up your skin!

Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla

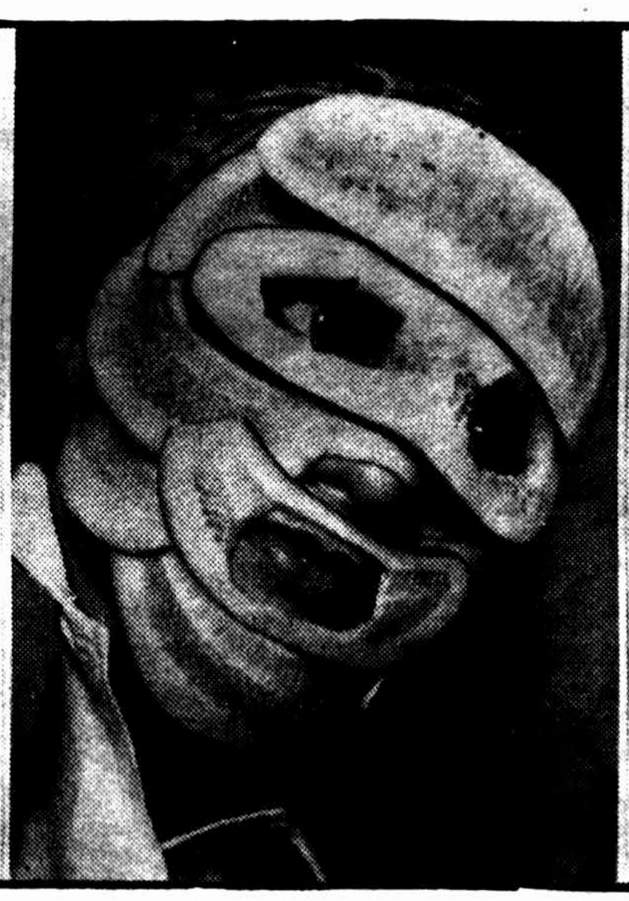
LEMONS have whitening and softening properties. A regular treatment makes the skin four shades fairer and more supple.

TOMATOES



They help to preserve a beautiful natural colour bringing the blood to the surface.

CUCUMBER



A mixture of glycerine and cucumber has a very mollifying effect.

BEETROOT

A regular dressing of beet-roots makes the skin adopt a natural tint, making it more rosy.

CABBAGE LEAVES

Excessive exposure to sunshine can be rectified by a pack of cabbage leaves.

CARROTS

These toughen the tender skin, and contain an emollient that closes open pores gently.

POTATOES

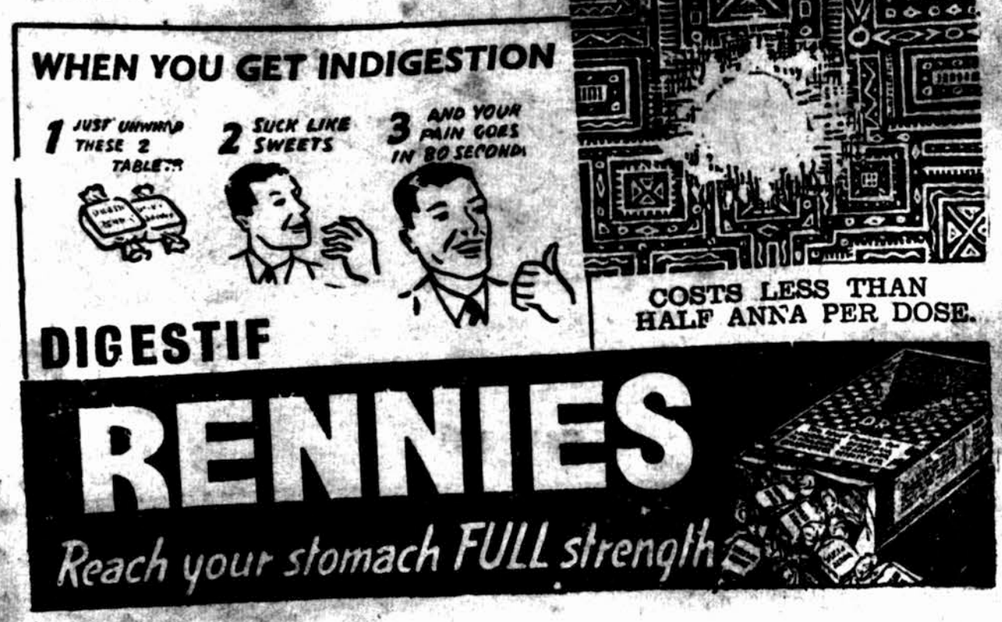
These, too, are good for Milady's tender skin.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved [illegible] your own saliva — not weakened with water.


WHEN YOU GET INDIGESTION
1 JUST UNWRAP THESE 2 TABLETS
2 SUCK LIKE SWEETS
3 AND YOUR PAIN GOES IN 60 SECONDS
DIGESTIF
RENNIES
Reach your stomach FULL strength

COSTS LESS THAN HALF ANNA PER DOSE.

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